

WBC

P895

1832



NE

and Welfare, Public

NA

Health Service

NE

Washington, D.C.

NA

U.S. Department of

NE

Health, Education,

N

and Welfare, Public

NE

Health Service



Health Service



Health Service



Health, Education,



Washington, D.C.



U.S. Department of



Health, Education,



and Welfare, Public



Health Service



Health, Education,



and Welfare, Public



Health Service



Washington, D.C.



U.S. Department of



Health, Education,



and Welfare, Public



Health Service



Health Service



and Welfare, Public



Health, Education,



U.S. Department of



Washington, D.C.



Health Service



and Welfare, Public



Health, Education,



Health Service



and Welfare, Public



Health, Education,



U.S. Department of



Washington, D.C.



Health Service



and Welfare, Public



Health, Education,



NE

and Welfare, Public

NA

Health Service

NE

Washington, D.C.

NA

U.S. Department of

NE

Health, Education,

N

and Welfare, Public

NE

Health Service





W. F. Harrison

the Hygeist



British College of Health, Kings Cross, London

THIRD EDITION

OF THE

PRACTICAL PROOFS

OF THE SOUNDNESS

OF THE

HYGEIAN SYSTEM OF PHYSIOLOGY,

GIVING INCONTROVERTIBLE TESTIMONY TO THE

AFFLICTED,

OF THE INESTIMABLE VALUE OF

J. MORISON'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES:

Including, with other Matter,

"THE ORIGIN OF LIFE, AND CAUSE OF ALL DISEASE EXPLAINED;"

AN ENTIRELY NEW VIEW OF THE

ORIGIN OF THE SMALL POX VIRUS,

And of its being most certainly

ERADICABLE, OR RENDERED HARMLESS;

AND SUNDRY CASES OF CURE,

WITH

MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH

THE SUCCESSFUL PROMULGATION

OF THE

HYGEIAN SYSTEM

IN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Printed and Published

By DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT; and to be had at the Offices, 148, Fulton Street,
and at 50, Canal Street; and of every duly authorized Agent for dispensing
the HYGEIAN MEDICINES throughout the United States.

1832.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1831, by
H. SHEPHEARD Mear, in the office of the Clerk of the Southern
District of New-York.]

WBC

P895

1832

PREFACE

TO

THE THIRD EDITION

OF

PRACTICAL PROOFS.

THE lapse of a comparatively very short period having sufficed to distribute the last edition of the "Practical Proofs," as well as to enlist a large portion of the enlightened community in favour of the Hygeian System of Physiology, as developed by the President of the British College of Health, and practised by its Members,—the grateful task of addressing the public again, devolves upon the Publisher of this little invaluable work.

The task is one of the highest gratification ; and, did it involve the necessity of entering into minute details of the rapid progress made towards the universal diffusion of the Hygeian Theory, would become a series of acknowledgments to the benefitted thousands who have lent their aid to effect that end.

The Hygeian System, deduced upon principles of a fixed basis, admits no change ; in reference, therefore, to proceedings connected therewith, it only becomes necessary to record the vast increase of friends to the cause, with the signal success which has attended its practical application, in the relief of a multitude of sufferers.

Within the last twelve months, the world has been agitated and alarmed by the frightful devastations of the Cholera in the North and Northeast of Europe : and America, *however distant from the scene*, does not fail to participate in the apprehension of the extension of the contagion to her shores. Such an opportunity of heaping greater mystery on the renowned Medical Art could not be permitted to escape

therefore every civilized country on the face of the earth, speedily issued forth Treatises, Remarks and Remedies, for the Cure of Cholera Morbus.

Viewing, with well-grounded confidence, the peculiar adaptation of the Hygeian Theory to the purposes of eradicating this disease, it is deemed necessary to insert in this work, the Hygeist's Letter to the East India Company in the year 1825.—This letter must be read with increased satisfaction, as it becomes known, that at the time when the Cholera raged at Petersburg, *no individual suffered* who took the Hygeian Medicines, and that the demand for them speedily became so great, as totally to exhaust the supply. This fact can be authenticated by a Gentleman there at the time, but now in this city.

The cases of cure which are placed at the end, have been added by request ; but it is particularly wished to be made manifest, that cases of cure for publication, never have, nor will be asked for. It is in the power of each Agent to give numerous respectable references when required ; but it is with assurance anticipated, that an impartial consideration of the incontrovertible arguments here adduced in favour of the Hygeian treatment, will inspire greater confidence, and more effectually ensure its universal adoption, than a volume of extraordinary cures.

I feel bound to revert to the unprincipled, base, and infamous conduct of my late Agent in this City. Much as I regret the necessity of recurring to this subject, it is due to the Public, who are peculiarly interested in obtaining the Medicines in that Genuine state, which ensures their harmless effect on the constitution, equally as in justice to myself, that I shortly state the treatment I have received.

I first most conscientiously disclaim being actuated by any vindictive feelings ; having convicted the unfortunate individual alluded to, of *falsehood*, and that too, before the tribunal of his own choice, it would be utterly beneath me to express other feelings than those of pity, that a man having support to seek for a family, should be so reckless of character and principle, as to incur the lasting stigma of a vice thus portrayed by the Poet :

“ Ingratitude's the worst of crimes !

“ He that's ungrateful, has no vice but one,

“ All other vices are but as virtues in him.”

▼


In April, 1831, I was informed by Mr. Hyer, that he intended to remove from his lodgings, and would be pleased to obtain an Agency for the sale of the Hygeian Medicines, the commission on which would enable him to pay the rent of a whole House. This having been assented to by me, in May he located himself in Grand Street, commenced as Agent (using his wife's name) and met with such success, that the commission on sales for the first quarter nearly paid his rent for the year. Though the remuneration was ample—the temptation was too strong to be resisted—the desire of gain overpowered the “still small voice” of conscience, and the dictates of honour and honesty, and in August a spurious preparation was discovered to have been sold by him, purporting to be the genuine article which he had from me for sale on commission.

From the contrition he expressed when convicted of the base act; from the assurance he gave me of its never being repeated, coupled with the declaration that it had been issued merely as an experiment, the utter futility and worthlessness of which was best evidenced by its so prompt detection and consequent failure, I was induced to pass over the act, (as hereafter described,) and to continue him in the Agency.

On the 29th of October, he informed me, he had an idea of giving up the Agency on the 1st of November. Upon inquiring the reason, the only reply I could obtain was, that the act of August having transpired, he had been taunted on the subject, and fearful of loss of character, wished to withdraw.

In a few days after this, I had ocular demonstration that he was issuing a counterfeit preparation, with an imitation of the label made use of for the genuine ones; the only course left to pursue, was that of giving a temperate Caution in the daily prints, that such being the case, the Hygeian Medicines could no longer be had *genuine from him*. In consequence hereof, the following made its appearance in the *Courier and Enquirer* of November 12th :—

TO THE PUBLIC.

 An impudent foreigner, and a quack, calling himself *Doctor H. Shepherd Moat*, who is desirous of imposing

himself upon the American public as a physician, without the smallest acquaintance, either in theory or practice, with medicine, and being, at the same time, ignorant of the very composition he sells, has had the assurance to post me in the public papers, as counterfeiting *his* medicines. That *similar* medicines to these he imports, are made and sold by Mrs. E. J. Hyer, at No. 141, Grand-street, is a fact, against which any *caution* is equivalent to an invasion of the rights of a free American citizen, and should be so viewed by all friends of their country and their country's industry and prosperity. And there can be no other reason urged against her so doing, than that suggested by the cupidity of this penurious foreigner, who thinks to claim exclusive jurisdiction over 12,000,000 of free people, and coerce them, by exciting a prejudice against one of their number, to contribute to his rapacious appetite for money. I think a plain statement of the facts in this case, will suffice to place this attempt at oppression in its proper light, and that the public, and those editors who have given publicity to an advertisement against one of the *corps*, without paying him even the compliment of apprising him of the intended attack, will not hesitate to decide in the premises.

About one year since, Mr. Moat came to this city, an adventurer, with no other property than the amount in medicines he held in trust for the English makers, on whose account he now sells them, and a letter from a relative of mine residing in London, who recommended him to my attention as a young man of some enterprise and intelligence, though no Doctor, who would feel obliged by my advice and patronage. I accordingly, upon account of the writer of the letter, so far interested myself in his favour, as to answer as security for his house rent, and to notice the medicines he was charged with (which are really excellent in spite of his ignorance) in one of the daily papers of this city. I frequently put myself to a great deal of trouble to make him acquainted with the geography and customs of the country, and to establish him in an available situation. I found him an apt scholar; but not exactly the kind of person in whose moral integrity I could place an implicit reliance: for the first intimation I had of his gratitude, was in the discovery of the fact of his having written to his patrons in London, very much to the scandal of my friend there—that I had detained

his remittances. I overlooked this so far as to say nothing about it, thinking that the embarrassed state of his finances might have coerced him into the fabrication of this piece of scandal. Shortly after this, my wife, Mrs. E. J. Hyer, expressed a desire to sell the medicines as an agent under *this* Doctor, to which I peremptorily denied my consent, fearing that the practice might appear to be incompatible with my standing, as a co-editor of a daily print. But, I was finally induced to comply; and my wife's name appeared in the advertisements of *this* Doctor! as an agent. She had not held the agency more than three weeks, when I discovered that the Doctor! contrary to special contract, commenced undermining her business, by placing other agents in the upper part of the city. I immediately called upon him, and told him that I was desirous that my wife should give up this agency, since no reliance could be placed upon his word, and that consequently any permanency in a business of the kind—which was the only expectation which induced me to consent to its acceptance—could not be counted upon. He promised to remove the objection, which he never did, and we went on as usual.

But we found the self-baptised doctor a gentleman of profound sagacity, and as penurious as a miser. He began a system of speculation to a considerable profit,—first upon his own government, by smuggling into London the British Stamps sent out on the Medicines for the benefit of drawback, allowed him on the invoice by the manufacturers; then, by subdividing the contents of the boxes, and thereby making the “*damned Yankees*” pay thrice over for a single packet, as sworn to in the custom-house in this city. We had several applications from poor people who were suffering under serious complaints, without the means of purchasing relief through the application of these medicines, and reported them to the tender-hearted Doctor! with the expectation that he would humanely bestow them upon them without charge. We were mistaken. His uniform replies were, that he would not, since he could *sell enough*, without giving any way. The consequence was, we became disgusted with this second Sangrado, no less for this cause than from the frequent complaints from buyers, who did not hesitate to charge him with abstracting from the original amount of the medicines. My wife made some herself, and gave them to

the poor. The Doctor became alarmed, and said it was interfering with his business. We again offered to surrender the agency: No: he could not do without our assistance, and wished to preserve our friendship. Again I consented to retain the agency; and, since he appeared alarmed at the prospect of our competing with him, I gave him an obligation that my wife should not make any more during such agency. And she did not.

My wife still strenuously contended for her right to manufacture and sell, under her own name, these medicines, and to make such use of the recipe in her possession as she pleased. The privilege was as common as that of making a piece of broad cloth of a quality equal to that coming from any foreign factory. There was no patent existing in either this country or Great-Britain, and the right was at once clear and incontrovertible. She accordingly resigned the agency, and commenced the manufacture of the Hygeian Medicines, from a copy of the original recipe sent out to me from London, upon her own account. I then gave him my note at three months upon the outstanding accounts, and passed receipts with him. And it is for this heinous offence that I have been posted in the public papers.

I appeal to the good sense of the American people, and ask no other verdict than that which may flow from the exercise of their impartial judgment. If every American citizen, who undertakes to promote, by the exercise of his talents and industry, the good of the community, by extending the benefits arising from the adaptation of foreign intelligence to the exigences of the country, is to be proscribed by irresponsible adventurers, an end must soon come to our efforts at domestic industry, in every department of the arts of life, as well as the literature and science of the age.

W. G. HYER.

The base malignity and gross absurdity of this precious piece of rubbish, was, in my opinion, an all-sufficient answer to itself. Over-ruled, however, by the voice of friends, I was induced to reply, and published the following in the same paper, of November 14th, and remainder of week.

HYGEIAN MEDICINES.

CAUTION!!!—W. G. Hyer, 141 Grand-street, my late agent, having counterfeited the Hygeian Medicines, the public are cautioned that the said Medicines can no longer be obtained from that person. Mr. J. Stanley, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, and Mr. Beastall, 148 Fulton-street, are the only persons authorised to sell Morison's Pills, the Hygeian Universal Medicines of the British College of Health, in the City of New-York, by appointment of Dr. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT, Son of the Vice President of the British College, and sole Agent and Importer of the Medicines in the United States, Smith-street, Brooklyn.

☞ The scurrility and abuse which this *necessary caution* has produced, would need no attention, were it not that the falsehoods with which such is accompanied, might, uncontradicted, appear facts. Personalities can have little interest with the community; in reply, therefore, to the contemptible aspersions of W. G. Hyer, I content myself with affirming, that his statements respecting me *personally, are a tissue of falsehoods*, and before the citizens of New-York, *I dare him to the proof*.

At W. G. Hyer's solicitation, I gave him an agency for selling the Hygeian Medicines in the city of New-York. From this period I was constantly importuned by this public spirited and enterprising encourager of home manufactures, to give him the *exclusive* agency for the city. This I invariably refused, as injustice to those agents previously appointed. In August last, a packet of pills was brought to me, in consequence of their *injurious effect*, which I promptly discovered to be spurious; and finding that they were *purchased of*, (not given by) Hyer, I went to him at the Standard office, and charged him with the base act. To make short, he undertook to give me a bond as security in future, and to make an acknowledgment of his baseness and dishonesty before a friend of mine. He gave the bond, to which Mr. Mumford, Editor of the Standard paper, affixed his signature as witness. In pity to the humble spirit of the guilty man, I immediately called him into the back office, extended my hand, and told him I forgave him the remainder of the obligation. With much apparent shame, the hypocrite thanked

me for saving him from such further humiliation; said he felt the disgrace to the heart, from which my kindness would never be erased, wondered at his folly in permitting his wife to lead him into such an error, and would use his utmost exertions to repair the injury.

W. G. Hyer's sense of gratitude is developed, in his address to the public. *He acknowledges*, under female influence having become *a manufacturer of counterfeit pills*. I do not object to his making pills; but let them not be foisted on the community as those that are imported from the British College of Health.

With regard to the assertion that W. G. Hyer has the original recipe from London, it is most certainly untrue; for Messrs. Morison and Moat, President and Vice-President of the College, are the only individuals with whom the knowledge of that valuable recipe remains. Hyer's only acquaintance in London, was Mr. John Newman, his brother-in-law, now residing with him in New-York, and awaiting my father's appointment to the general agency in Canada. I call upon that gentleman to state what information it was ever in his power to afford this Hyer about the composition of the Pills.

I shall dismiss further notice of this fellow's contemptible trash, by observing that he might have found means to pay the \$400 which he is indebted to me, before he displayed his tact at abuse and assumption of *patronage* whilst *clerk* in an office

II. SHEPHEARD MOAT.

W. G. Hyer acknowledges the inestimable value of the medicines I import and vend through the medium of agents. I cannot return the compliment; for whilst writing this, three individuals have called, who, having purchased the spurious article, and experienced its *injurious effects*, promptly returned what was left of the same to the "*original recipe*" party, and compelled them to refund the whole of the money paid. The parties will come forward, if required.

It is not my intention to notice further the personal abuse couched in Mr. Hyer's address—my object now is to satisfy the numerous friends of the Medicine, that those only can be pure and genuine, which pass through my hands.

The preparation which composes the Hygeian Medicines, is entirely the discovery of Mr. Morison—their *qualities*,

their power, and their effect proved by actual experiment upon himself. The knowledge of that preparation rests entirely with himself, and with Mr. Thomas Moat, my Father. And to no other individual has it ever been imparted.

How an individual, of limited means, residing in New-York, could obtain knowledge of a circumstance, confided (with *every* inducement to retain the same) to two persons living in London, is a mystery bearing too visibly on the face of it, the stamp of misrepresentation, for any, with the correct use of their intellect, to give one instant's credence to.

I will only add further on this matter, that Messrs. Morison and Moat defy the world to analyze the Hygeian Medicines, and acting upon the persuasion, that it is not in the power of Chemistry to do so, they entertain no apprehension of the Composition being discovered, have therefore never considered it necessary to secure their right by patent, and consequently have never been called upon to make any specification of the preparation. By particular request, Mr. Morison's proof of the Medicine, and cure by them, is inserted in this Address.

In conclusion, I give notice to all, wishing to obtain the *Genuine Morison's Pills*, the Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of Health, that each Packet is signed by me ; each Agent gives Security against Counterfeit Preparations, and is furnished with a *printed Appointment*, signed by me ; and it is hoped that each purchaser will invariably require the production of that Document, any individual selling without which is an Imposter.

H SHEPHEAD MOAT,
Sole General Agent to the United States,
Smith Street, Brooklyn.

MR. MORISON,

THE HYGEIST'S, ACCOUNT OF HIS OWN

CASE OF CURE,

*As extracted from Morisoniana, the Family Adviser of the
British College of Health.*

HAVING now brought this my word of advice to the world, learnt from dear-bought experience and suffering, to a conclusion, it may not be deemed superfluous to say a little of myself, as the reader generally is curious—and very naturally so—to know something of the person, or author, who presumes to offer him his advice on any subject, either for his amusement or real benefit. Besides which, it will show, too, how Providence has conducted me under the pressure of the direst disease, for such a number of years, to arrive at last at the truth, and thereby have gained a real knowledge of the human body, (the promulgation of which is the most important gift that could be made to the human race,) and a perfect conviction of the erroneous theory and practice of the present medical profession.

Certainly in all ages, ancient as well as modern, the world has been amused with sarcasms, and accusations of the inutility of the medical profession ; but that was all : physicians and doctors still kept their footing. Thus satirizing and lampooning the profession only amused those in health, did not benefit the sick ; and mankind seeing disease and death all around them, whether they consulted the doctors or whether they did not, considered all as the inevitable work of Providence, and came to this consoling conclusion, “ that what cannot be cured, must be endured.” Such, I may say, is still the state of ideas and feelings of mankind. Thus accusing and inveighing against the vagueness and futility of the mode of practice of a profession, (highly honourable and necessary in itself, if properly understood,) could be of

no use, unless you, at the same time, presented to the public another mode of practice, surer to cure and prevent their diseases, and more adapted to their natures.

I would, at the same time, request the reader—the unprejudiced reader—if he has occasion for, or expects to reap any benefit from this advice, and improve his state of health, to weigh well within himself the validity of the arguments and deductions here introduced, though, perhaps, new to him. If he is satisfied with his health as it is, he will say, “I don’t require any advice on the subject, and reject the offer.” Considering health and disease as mere dispensations from the hand of Providence, showering all her greatest benefits on a very few individuals, and withholding them from the multitude, he thinks himself one of the select few, and that his state of health must be lasting. He does not consider them what they really are, proceeding from the universal laws of nature, brought on by a train of circumstances incident to life from birth to death, which, perhaps, have escaped his notice. To such a train of favourable circumstances, the healthy cheerful man owes his good, and to another train of unfavourable circumstances, the diseased man owes his bad health. We often see the most robust health brought to naught; why? because he was not instructed—did not know the sure way of preventing disease. He feels the darts of acute or chronic disorders; his high spirits forsake him, and he feels as a diseased man. Certainly then, if the healthy man can be brought thus low, from a cause which we comprehend, owing to his own neglect, the valetudinary, or diseased man, may have his health improved by pursuing a different mode, and eradicating from his body the cause of corruption and disease. The sun shines alike for all. Does the farmer who takes in a barren field—drains it, ploughs it, manures it,—see his hopes blasted? No. And do we suppose that Providence has been less mindful of one of us, and that it intended this life as a world of woes to nine-tenths of mankind? No; the idea would be unjust, impious. Nature has in store great resources for the valetudinary. If none of his organs, or viscera, are really injured: that is to say, if they are not eaten, corroded, or wasted, by the long abode of his acrimonious humours upon them; and even then he may have still almost certain hopes, if he arms himself with fortitude and perseve-

rance, and if he has an inward conviction of the cause of all diseases, as explained in this advice.

The world, no doubt, will receive this advice with caution, and even distrust. Many of them will say, How can any man, not bred up to physic, as taught in our colleges and hospitals, pretend to come forward and offer opinions so contrary to those adopted by an host of learned men, who have spent their whole lives in studying and watching disease—from one, too, who despises to make quotations from the fathers of the medical art? Nature and experience are, however, better and surer masters and guides than any of these; and this will not be the first example in the world of the human mind remaining for ages ignorant of truths the most obvious, and highly interesting to the felicity of mankind. Witness the fallacies that have taken place, both as to religion and government, and the discoveries made in natural history and the arts. Besides, in cases of this kind, it is so difficult to leave the beaten track, and combat the prejudices of mankind and of the age, that one must almost have the fervour of an apostle, and only have in view the good of the human race, to undertake and enter on such a calling; and I should have considered myself as guilty of treason to mankind, had I not promulgated truths so much to their advantage: even though the consequences to me may be highly disagreeable, from opposing such powerful adversaries, and which nothing but a conscientious conviction could overcome and determine me to bring before the public.

A thirty-five years' inexpressible suffering, both of body and mind, is an event, too, which falls but to the lot of few, if of any at all. Had it pleased God to call me out of this world some years ago, I should have died as another man, and been forgotten, and the world could have reaped no benefit from my case and misfortunes, nor from the favourable effects produced by the same means on my children. This is a guarantee to the world not often to be met with, and a convincing proof of the motto prefixed to this advice, that "health and old age are within the reach of us all."

I had passed my fiftieth year before I first saw the light—the true light, that guided me to health; and from my sixteenth year, I had passed a life of disease, physical, misery, and woe. During that long period, I thought,

believed, and acted, as others do who are in search of health :—boarding-schools, confinement, and costiveness, were the parents that gave birth to my disease. After a lapse of five years, from sixteen to twenty-one, passed in a neglected state, and when disease was rooted in my body, (for people, and I myself then, consider the diseases of the body like a pear on a tree, and that they must be allowed to come to their full maturity before they are to be touched or meddled with,) I began to run the gauntlet of all the remedies which physicians of all countries are in the habit of prescribing. Beginning with change of air, country amusement and exercise, anthelminticks, or vermifuges, mercurial and mineral purges ; the scene was changed into stomachics, bitters, port wine, and beef-steaks, shower cold bath, chalybeates and mineral waters. Then came change of climate—from a cold climate to the torrid zone : no alteration. Next succeeded mercury in all its shapes—salivation, valerian, æther, bark in abundance, laxative pills just to move the bowels, assafœtida : then poverty of diet, scarcely any thing but vegetables and water. Nothing had any effect in giving me ease. At another time, a renowned M. D. or Surgeon of London, and of noted eccentricity, restricted me to a diet of a tea-cup-full of bread and milk for breakfast ; and for dinner, a basin of soup with bread and meat, the whole only to be of volume even to fill the basin. Half an ounce of salts every morning, and a glass of cascarilla bark before dinner, were the medicines to accompany this diet of an anchorite, which was thought the *ne plus ultra* of medical skill—along with particular injunctions at what hour to take exercise, and at what hour to sit still ; and thus setting forth at the same time that relaxing, bracing, and starving, could not fail to restore nerves and organs of digestion, and give to the machine a new life and ease. But many months of this made me no better, but worse. My doctors began to be at their wit's end ; but they never want a refuge when disease is obstinate, and does not choose to obey their prescriptions. It was then imagination—nothing can be done ; go about your business, occupy yourself with business and employments, and learn to bear your sufferings. Total want of sleep, constant beating and uneasiness about the heart, dejection, the feeling of something like a bar across the lower part of my breast, no relish for amusement nor any

thing else, costiveness—all these diseases together were nothing to their sapient eyes and ears, accustomed to hear such complaints daily ; but the sufferer does not content himself with such language. The next thing was, for these great oracles of Epidaurus, to find, in the formation of my chest, the cause of my complaint and constant uneasiness. Then the truss-maker, or steel stays maker, was set to work : steel jackets were made to spread out my bones of the chest, and give to the heart full scope to play. This appeared to me, then, a high effort of genius, and showed the resources of their medical art ; and I blessed the men, who, thus devoting themselves to the research of knowledge to cure our diseases, evinced so much science. (What does not the poor sufferer grasp at ?) But alas ! my chest would not open, the bones would not spread out. Reader, I suppose you think you have heard all, and that I must in good earnest declare, and think myself incurable. So I well nigh did and thought : but disease is a cloak you cannot carry about you unseen. So it happened to me—one's features, the eye, the gait, the complexion—every thing announces it when the body is out of order ; and I was then still young, and had a right to ease, and even to health. This attracted the attention of an eminent medical man, in a large town, where I then was, and whom I had seen accidentally : this was twenty years ago. He soon displayed his science by finding out a cause for my complaint, which none of his predecessors had yet thought of. A cure or operation of such importance was not, however, to be undertaken by one alone, and a medical board was formed of two physicians, and two surgeons, and all in high repute : and what do you think their unanimous decision was ? Only to make a hole or incision at the pit of the stomach, arrive at the cartilage which is there, lift it up, and cut off its point ; giving plausible reasons that the cartilage was too long, rubbed upon the stomach, and caused the beating, irritation, want of sleep, &c. &c., which I invariably complained of. Guided by such Mentors, and men of science too, I consented to submit ; one night's good rest and sleep, I thought, would repay me for all the danger I ran ; such was my calculation and eagerness to get well. The operation was begun, of which I bear the mark to this day : but on advancing, the scientific gentlemen got frightened at the danger, and abandoned me

to the care of another surgeon to heal up the wound. This was a shock hard to bear; such a disappointment after my sanguine hopes. What was to be done? suicide? Nature and religion both revolt at it. Thus I continued, year after year, struggling with disease—my speedy dissolution was often looked for—my meridian of life passed—the powers and energy of life fast subsiding—my faculties impairing, and sight becoming dim. I was fast descending into the grave—the lightest meal gave me all the horrors of indigestion—that low languid state of it in which the sufferer finds no ease nor rest any way—my glands in the neck and groin obstructed—irritable, peevish, sleepless—my joints stiff, and my feet filled with excruciating pains, so that I could scarcely walk—on my elbows and shoulders the flesh appearing raw, the skin being eat away by the acrimony of the humours. Such was I in my fifty-first year; and my original complaint, the cause and source of all these evils, remaining the same. At this period I acquired new ideas. I began to reason with myself on all that had passed, and had been done. I soon saw the futility of the whole, and the want of principles and design in all the prescriptions of my doctors: they appeared to me, no better than the hoodwinked person at the play of “blind-man’s buff:” they are groping about, and it is all a chance whether they hit on the right disease or not; nay, that by their present practice they cannot cure any disease, as they are ignorant of the real cause of all disease. If a patient gets cured of his disease, it is by nature: well for him if they have not given him soporiferous drugs to counteract nature. Let me make here one remark: has the medical profession, notwithstanding the antiquity it boasts of, discovered or established as yet any real fact as to the treatment of disease, and that has proved convincing to themselves or satisfactory to others—their practice varying in different countries, and in the same country varying according to the individual notions of the physicians, one contradicting another? Do they not show, by their eagerness in looking out for new remedies, and new modes of cure, that they are in want of something, which they have not yet found? Can any one of us, or themselves, say, that they possess a sure mode of improving our health, benefitting our nature, and expanding our faculties, to the utmost of which they are susceptible?—such, however,

should be the task of the true physician. They are still expecting to find out, to accomplish this, some great remedy or specific, in some remote quarter of the globe ; and the lichen of Iceland, or another exotic, the name of which I do not remember, are now under their demure consideration, as proper drugs to operate the salvation of the human race. In a year or two they will be forgotten. Do you think this is the way to treat man, the chief work of the creation ! Depend upon it, their theory and practice are erroneous. We trust and depend upon them to be sure, because it is the practice of the world ; and every one knows not better, and is at a loss what to do. Discarding every thing I had learned and believed in before from their doctrines, I said to myself, What can it be that makes me so ill, so miserable ? It is neither musket-balls nor stones, nor sharp-pointed instruments ; for I have neither of those within me. It cannot be any of my solid parts ; for if any of them were in an injured state, I should soon feel the consequences of it. It can then be nothing else but my bad humours, which, from my stomach and bowels, are diffused all over my body. I then rested settled as to that point, resolved to place my confidence in the vegetable universal medicines, as the only rational purifiers of the blood and system, as they alone take away the dross and impurities out of the body—and they have not deceived me. One step leads to another : I soon found that the idea with regard to them was erroneous ; that instead of weakening, they strengthen ; that though used for any length of time, they still operate alike ; that the stomach and bowels never get wearied with them ; on the contrary, that they delight in them ; that all other functions and powers are improved ; that on leaving them off, costiveness did not ensue (provided you have once persevered with the use of them to effectually purify the system ;) and that evacuating by these vegetables, is the natural function of the bowels, as digestion to the stomach, breathing to the lungs, sight to the eyes ; and every one knows, that all these are the better for being used. All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships ; but Columbus only found out the way to America—before him they only knew to paddle about the shores : by Columbus, the world has derived from ships the advantages they were susceptible of. So I have ventured on an unknown ocean, and made the object I was in search

of health. These vegetable medicines were likewise known, but their use was not. People and physicians knew only that it was sometimes necessary to give them, in a small degree—just, as they say, to open the bowels, and prevent nature from being stopped—trusting to their art to establish and maintain the just equilibrium among the humours, by their various drugs of different natures. But this equilibrium always escaped them, when they thought themselves the surest of it. They did not know, or, at least, they do not show it by their practice, that by draining the body of its dross and humours, all the other juices flow in their natural healthy state. They seem to think the stomach and bowels comparable to a pair of mill-stones, and that use would make them smooth and lose their powers; hence the erroneous system of giving tone, force, bracing, &c. Perhaps they are just now debating in their medical councils, whether it is by muscular force, or by juices, that digestion is consummated. The stomach and bowels have always power enough when they are clean. The only thing they dread, is when their juices are obstructed and cannot flow freely: therefore the evident inference from this is, that it is by the juices alone that the digestion of our aliments is consummated. By the use of them, I have, comparatively speaking, renewed my youth; I have got rid of all pains—my limbs are supple—the palpitation at my heart is gone, and my spirits easy;—my sleep is returned for a period of four or five hours—I neither fear wet, cold, nor heat, nor catch colds in any situation;—exercise gives me no fatigue;—and this great change, so much good, operated for the trifling inconvenience of swallowing a few pills at bed-time, and a glass of lemonade in the morning, which do not impose—nay don't require any restraint either day or night, but leave you a perfect master of yourself and your time. My most sanguine expectations, three years ago, could not have anticipated such a result. I was dying, and ten times worse than any of you, and, as you see, the disease was old. For recent complaints, and as a preventive, ten days will do more than a year for me. Luckily for me, amidst such various treatments, I had the good fortune to escape laudanum and bleeding; otherwise I should not have been here to tell the tale. After long perseverance, two years and a half after I had begun with the vegetable universal medicine,

I had ocular demonstrations of the cause of my complaint being evacuated : a substance of a skinny, glutinous nature, four or five inches long, moulded like a gut, descended from the mouth of my stomach, immediately from the place where the learned doctors and surgeons had begun the incision for opening, and of which a fac-simile is still in my possession. You may well imagine that from its long abode there it had acquired considerable consistency, which must have been much greater before passing through the stomach and bowels, and thus presenting itself to my eyes. Had my body been opened at any period of my illness, no doubt the dissectors would have dignified it with the name of ossification of some of these parts ; and there as we may suppose, it was sticking close as gum or fungus to a tree. Reader, this was the cause from the beginning of my disease, want of all rest and comfort, and loss of fortune. I frequently thought I should go mad, and that I was possessed of a devil within me. In the first periods of it, and when my other feelings were still acute, I would have taken up my abode in the sandy deserts of Africa, to obtain a few nights' sound sleep, the common solace of mankind ; and so I well nigh did, or worse, for it drove me to the West Indies. You cannot imagine to yourself the anguish and pain of it ; yet no one knew how to give me any relief. At its commencement, thirty-eight years ago, it was only a simple humour that had settled there, and by the treatment which nature prescribes for all disease, would have been radically cured in a week, or ten days ; but it was neglected, and allowed to take root and grow. Reader, all your diseases and pains arise from a like cause : they must proceed from a humour. I defy all ingenuity to establish any other cause. I had no more visible appearance of humours then about me than you have. I was only highly uneasy and disturbed, and had pain ; and it is evident that my heart at every stroke met a resistance. Nothing could give me sleep. You see, my medical advisers never dreamed of finding out the true cause : the vegetable universal medicines, however, did me this good office, as they search the whole body, and ferret out disease ; that is, obnoxious humours, wherever they are seated. Do not we hear every day of people with pains in the side, breast, abdomen, and head, which terminate fatally, only because

the proper remedy is not applied? Did not Bonaparte die of a disorder of this kind, in some shape or other, which some courses of the vegetable universal medicine would have stopped and eradicated? So do we all; but it is not investigated: a humour in some shape is the cause of all disease, and of death. Is this no small consolation to mankind, to have their minds set at ease on a point that so much interests them, as to know the real cause of their diseases, and to see their way clear out of the wilderness in which they were before lost?

But physicians will say, (and some others will join them,) Who could discover the cause of such a disorder? or, that you had brazen stomach and bowels, to support such purging. It is, however, the talent you often pique yourselves upon the most, to discriminate constitutions, and to treat them accordingly. On the many applications I made to you, why did not any of you find out the stomach and bowels of brass at the time? This is, however, but mere waste of words, and requires no other refutation than to repeat, that every one possesses the same stomach and bowels of brass, and that it is only stagnant and corrupt humours which the stomach and bowels dread, and that it is owing to these humours, in one shape or other, that all around us die; for death always proceeds from an injury done to some of our inward parts by these humours. And here I cannot forbear still impressing on the mind of the reader, that all pain, no matter how trifling, an individual feels, is the beginning of disease, and will be every day making progress, if you do not check it and evacuate it. It is the snow-ball at the top of the mountain, which, if allowed to roll down, becomes an overwhelming mass at the bottom. Away, then, with that inhuman and brutalizing idea and method which many people have, of foolishly resisting and attempting to conquer pain and disease. They say unto themselves—I am ill; I suffer, but yet I won't submit; it would be pusillanimous, effeminate. Certainly such a man's apology is to be found in the ignorance of his advisers. If he consulted a physician, he told him one thing and prescribed accordingly; if he went to another physician, he told him another story, and prescribed something else; friends did the same, till the poor sufferer, tired out, but not relieved, said, I will do or take nothing, as I find them all useless: and from this it became a sign of

wisdom to take nothing, because they had never been put on the right road. The intelligent reader will perceive, that by this mode of treatment you strike at the root of all disease at the same time, and prevent the Hydra monster from assuming his various shapes. How often do we see a person fallen sick, when he is treating and labouring under any disease, another malady, of a different nature and symptoms, declares itself; and the patient falls a victim to a complication of diseases, but which proceeded in all from the same cause or origin!—It belongs to this great nation, renowned for its religion, morality, glory, perfection in the arts and sciences, and riches, manfully to come forward and stop this havock of disease and wretchedness: this equally interests the rich and the poor, all and every one. The whole nation is groaning under the present practice of the medical profession, which fosters disease more than cures it, and debases our constitutions. Is there no difference betwixt right and wrong in medical treatment? do the professors of it consider themselves heaven-born? or is it a subject which defies investigation? Our hospitals, infirmaries, poor-houses, and mad-houses, are filled with diseased objects. Before they have attained half their natural age, the young are swept away, or grow up diseased and profligate. Much care has been taken and great means employed to instruct their minds; but we forget to instruct them as to the treatment of their bodies. This, however, would be no difficult task, and the good consequences of it would soon be felt. The constitutional virtues have always been held in the highest estimation, as forming good religious members of society. In my own family, on my own children, I have evident testimony of the very salutary effects of the vegetable universal medicine; although they were born with far from good constitutions to boast of, but the reverse, being all subject to various chronic complaints, as might be expected, yet by the use of them their constitutions and state of body have been wonderfully improved and altered for the better, kept free from all surrounding disease, not catching colds, coughs, nor sore throats, and always hearty, lively, and apt to learn.

Reader, I have an inward conviction of the truth of all advised here—a conviction learnt from experience; for experience should always precede conviction, however plausible the previous reasoning may be, which led you to make the

trial by experience. If it is otherwise, it is only system-making and chimeras. I have revealed to mankind truths the most important to them ; and thirty years ago I would willingly have given all I possessed to have had the same revealed to me, and thought I made a good bargain ; for what is life without health, and the enjoyment of our faculties ? not a state of happiness, but of misery. And who is the man who in his life has not felt the insignificancy and even perniciousness of all medical knowledge and prescriptions hitherto ? My last advice is, if you wish to live long, pleasantly, and happy, useful to yourself and to others, think it not too much trouble to prevent disease. It is much easier to prevent than to cure. Root out the weeds by time. You are now put upon the high road, with health full in view, and guided by sure unerring principles to direct you.

JAMES MORISON.

POSTSCRIPT.

Reader, let me narrate to you a small circumstance that took place not a month ago, and when I was penning this advice to you ; for in an investigation of this kind, the minuter the circumstance, of the more consequence it is. If a man, from his knowledge, science, or art, could cause the slightest down to grow upon your skin, on a part where there was none, and could give good rational grounds for his so doing, we should then have sufficient reason to hope, that the same person would arrive at the knowledge of covering our heads with hair when bald, and where there was none. I had on the middle joint of one of the middle toes of the left foot, a very slight contraction of the articulation, with a little turgidity, and the skin looked whitish and shining. It, perhaps, had existed there twenty years, (for I do not remember its appearing,) gave me no pain, and did not prevent me wearing any shoe. All I know is, that it was there for many, many years : the nicest anatomist, or sculptor, would only have said, that there was some imperfection in it ; a little contraction and swelled skin it certainly had. One day lately I felt pain on it, on the bone farther down, close to

the body of the foot, a little hardness and redness, like a flea bite ; but I felt, at the same time, that the pain was deep, and reached the bone. It went on increasing ; and the whole of that part of the foot became inflamed and swelled, and for two days I could scarcely walk. Those about me recommended various applications common in such cases ; but I rejected them, sensible of the only cause from which it could proceed, and confident in the vegetable universal medicine to eradicate that cause. I was otherwise in perfect health, and could have walked thirty miles the day before it attacked me. It is to be remarked, too, that on the other side of the articulation, towards the point of the toe, there was not the least inflammation ; this shows how the blood acts—it had detached the humour, and was conveying it up to the bowels to be purged off. As I expected, in a few days more, the inflammation subsided ; and, what is still more, the whole contraction and little swelling were gone. Science, or knowledge, without knowing the cause how this insignificant change on my toe was brought about, is no knowledge at all, and is lost to the world ; you can make no use of it on other occasions. The cause of the change on my toe arose from this : my blood was then purified by three years' use of the vegetable universal medicine, and I was in good health. I have before said, in the body of this advice, that the blood, the life of man, when perfectly purified, becomes penetrating, elastic, energetic. It strives to have uncontrolled sway in all its dominions, the body, and to be itself everywhere, to nourish all properly. More nice than the anatomist or sculptor, and jealous of its rights, the blood had found out this little corner on the articulation of my toe, where one of its bitter enemies had established himself for many years. This enemy was a humour, and the cause of the contraction ; the pure blood, strong and active, enters into combat with it, subdues, and expels it. This was the cause of the inflammation—the humour, being dislodged, spread itself over the other parts, till, by the circulation, it was to be conveyed to the bowels to be carried off. One may judge of the malignity of the humours, when this, not so big as half a small pea, could occasion such pain. This was the consequence of more than a thousand doses of the vegetable universal medicine, which did not disable me, all that time, from any occupation or amusement. This may be compared to the last

conquest the blood had to make to regain possession of its dominions.

From this occurrence on the toe, one may draw inferences, and knowledge of the most useful nature. We may consider it as the seed of a disease, which had planted itself there, and only waiting a favourable opportunity of spreading itself, which would have depended on my mode of life, and state of blood ; for example, four years ago, being so ill, and pains in some other parts of my feet, that I could scarcely walk, if, instead of using the vegetable universal medicine, I had followed the advice of physicians, cronies, and such like, and used as the expression is, bracers, fortifiers, nostrums, or specifics,—this same humour on the toe would have been fostered up into the gout, or some such thing, and if alive at this day, (which was not probable), I should have been infirm and bed-ridden.

JAMES MORISON.

PREFACE

TO

THE SECOND EDITION

OF

PRACTICAL PROOFS.

ON complying with the urgent solicitations made for the publication of this little work in this city, it may not be deemed misplaced to introduce here a few observations on the successful operations of the Members of the British College of Health generally, and the unprecedented support which has been extended to the promulgation of the Hygeian Theory in the United States.

Its Members, both active and honorary, have received an immense augmentation, and they are rapidly extending over the world. Their increasing practice and concurring testimony from all parts, stamp celebrity upon the **HYGEIAN SYSTEM**, and more fully demonstrate the virtues and efficacy of the "**UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.**" The vouchers, letters, and acknowledgments from Patients, for *extraordinary cures*, now in their possession, would fill a large volume ; in fact, every patient, whatever his former sufferings, from bad treatment, may have been, becomes a remarkable case of cure, when he follows up and adheres to the prescriptions of the College.

Amongst other great improvements of the age in progress from the march of intellect, the world has acquired new ideas with regard to medicine, and the science of reinstating and preserving, in all their perfection, the physical powers and faculties of man. Medicine is as necessary to him as the bread or aliment he eats ; but it should be only a medicine

of an *innocent and beneficial kind*. It should not be (as the superannuated medical profession has made its study and adopted) the use of poisonous and pernicious productions of the vegetable and mineral world,—such as opium, hemlock, fox-glove, hyosamos, colchicum, or prussic acid; or of the mineral poisons, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, tartaric acid, mercury, antimony, &c.—They have been making use of dangerous weapons, which in all cases *must do harm*, requiring great nicety in administering them, without killing the patient on the spot—this is all their art!

Medical men have been labouring and studying since Hippocrates (more than 2,000 years) without ever establishing any fixed principles as to their science. All has been random and conjecture with them! Not so with the **HYGEIAN SYSTEM**! Its principles are as fixed and invariable as those of other sciences, such as astronomy, navigation, or music, which are now brought to great perfection and can be depended on.

It will now suffice, on the part of the British College of Health, to lay before the public some new lights which have come to its knowledge, as a further guide for preserving health and curing disease.

THEORY OF EATING AND DRINKING.

This is a subject of the greatest importance to all, and when the principles thereof are once known and understood, it becomes susceptible of fixed rules. There are two ways of doing all things—a right way and a wrong way. The true theory of digestion has been explained in the “**ORIGIN OF LIFE**,” as being performed by the gastric juices, furnished from the blood. Thus it happens that we are never both hungry and thirsty at the same time. If hungry we should eat, but not drink; and vice versa, if thirsty, we should drink, but not eat. The rule to be observed is this: at meals (and we should always be hungry when we make one) we should eat first, and not drink for some time, till decided thirst begins. If a person cannot relish his meal without drinking, he may be sure his digestive juices want correcting. A very easy and satisfactory explanation can be given for this mode of proceeding: as digestion is performed solely by the juices, if, on eating, you drink immediately and add

unnecessary liquids of any kind, you thereby materially injure and diminish the power of those digestive juices, and consequently impede a good digestion. When the aliments are once saturated in these digestive juices, *thirst* will begin, when you may drink with pleasure and benefit.

Patients of all classes require to be admonished, that instead of these Medicines rendering them liable to catch cold, they are the only sure means to *prevent and cure that failing, or liability to catch cold*, by taking out of the body the humour which is the *cause of catching cold*.

They likewise require admonishing on another head, which is, that Patients using the Medicines, when they feel any slight pain, colic, or sickness, (although these last but for a short time, the Patient always feels better after) immediately take alarm, and instead of having confidence in the Medicines and their effects, lose it and give them up—they do not reflect, that no alteration or benefit can be produced on a diseased body, *without their feeling it*—as a necessary step towards their improvement. One must first get a *little worse* before he can get finally better. The same may be said of various *strange symptoms and feelings*, which sometimes occur during a course—they are all stages, which *nature requires our body to pass through*, to arrive at a state of health and perfection—and the Patient will find that all such symptoms and feelings, and even weakness, will be removed by some reiterated strong doses. They should likewise consider, that it is not an affair of a moment, or even of months, to re-establish an old diseased body, and to make it a *new one*: but with patience and perseverance they will. It is always a favourable sign, when a patient feels any *new symptom*, or feeling arising, and that he does not feel his old ailment or pain so much, or so acute. *Boils and abscesses*, forming on any part, inwardly or outwardly, are *favourable signs*, and always terminate well, and restore the patient, when the *medicines are persevered with*.

It may not here be superfluous to put upon record, that patients have taken *thirty, forty, and fifty pills at a time, in severe and urgent cases*: and what was the consequence? *Nothing, but that they were the sooner WELL.* One person ill of a *violent bilious and brain fever*, who would have been doomed by the faculty to bleeding and blistering, and a three weeks' confinement, *was immediately*

relieved, and at his employment the next afternoon! In general, *fifteen or twenty pills* prove very efficient doses in all cases. This proves that there *need be no apprehension of over doses*, and shows, too, the ABSURDITIES OF THE FACULTY, when they frighten you about SUPER-PURGATION!

The British College of Health wishes to impress on the public mind one other important truth, necessary for perfectly understanding the Hygeian theory, which is, that our constitutions are all fundamentally the same, and that they become different only from the effect of disease: this is verified by the practice of all those who take the Universal Medicine, and persevere with it sufficiently to produce the desired change.

Although this New Medical Institution has hitherto refrained from prescribing as to DIET, now, however, it is deemed expedient to admonish mankind, and those who are *in search of health, strength, contentment, and long life*, that ANIMAL FOOD is *by no means the most conducive thereto*, but even destructive to them all. None at all, or at most, *very little animal food*, would be to the advantage of us all. *The absurd doctrines, propagated by the faculty*, of animal food, jellies, and strong drinks, giving more strength and health *than vegetable diet*, like unto an *ignis fatuus*, have misled men, and made more victims of disease and wretchedness, than ten times the number of wars the world has had, would have done. Many great men have often maintained similar ideas with regard to *animal and vegetable food*, but from their not knowing then the "UNIVERSAL MEDICINE," they failed in their attempts of putting it in practice on themselves, or of enlightening the public; for vegetable food requires the use of a Medicine *to prepare the Body*, and make it salubrious and agree, and then it becomes the most pleasant *and most strengthening of all foods*. The variety of the vegetable world, *all fitted for our use*, is without bounds. Man should content himself with the produce of his fields, garden, and dairy.

A variety of cases, of all descriptions, and from all parts, sent spontaneously, are inserted, and render this edition an universal register, in which every invalid may find similar cases to his own.

The public should likewise be informed, that some of the *diploma'd faculty* have become *secret converts* to the Hy-

GEIAN SYSTEM—not by prescribing the “**UNIVERSAL MEDICINES**” to their patients, but by using them for themselves and families, and some by **WRITTEN ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**—evincing, by this, **THE INSUFFICIENCY OF THEIR OWN SYSTEM**! Indeed, what can be more preposterous, or show more the deep-rooted prejudices of the age, than to suppose there is any talismanic virtue in a diploma—earned principally by fees, and some years attendance on absurd and insipid lectures at Medical Rooms. The silence, too, behind which they now entrench themselves, instead of coming candidly forward, either in defence of their practice, or allowing their errors, shows their dread, and how much they despair in encountering the British College of Health; and we may depict them by using a saying proverbial in Catholic countries—that they dread the Hygeists as the Devil does holy water.

Thus has the British College of Health, in the *short space of two years*, reared its head far above the faculty of the old school, and made proselytes to their system in an unprecedented manner. Why? *Because their system is comprehensible, and natural to all.* They now call upon the public to assist them in their future operations; to interfere and petition the Legislature, that one class of men may not have the power to kill or torture thousands of their fellow citizens with impunity, whilst one patient, dying under the treatment of others, subjects them to a criminal prosecution. There ought to be no monopoly in such science, which only engenders ignorance and self-conceit. Mankind should be left to judge for themselves who treats them best, and not have absurdities forced upon them, merely because they are dictated by men who have got Diplomas. These laws originated in times of ignorance and barbarity, and now require alteration. The point at issue should be decided by fair competition and skill.

It is particularly requested to be observed that the Hygeian Medicines and Publications can only be had genuine of the Agents, as publicly appointed by

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT, H. P. M. M. B. C. H.

(to whom all applications for Agencies, and general Com-

munications are to be addressed,) who is himself appointed

Sole Hygeian Delegate to the United States,

by the President, Vice President, and Professors in Council,
of the British College of Health, London.

Advice gratis.

Smith-street, Brooklyn, L. I.

ORIGIN OF LIFE,

AND

CAUSE OF DISEASES,

CLEARLY EXPLAINED, DEMONSTRATED, AND PUT

IN A NEW LIGHT ;

ACCOUNTING FOR OUR SENSES AND FEELINGS,

A

PHYSICAL TREATISE,

DEDICATED TO THE

Council & Professors of the London University.

BY JAMES MORISON,

THE HYGEIST.

Man, learn to know thyself, thy own Body, and trust only to trial and experience.

LONDON:

1828

To the Common Council and Professors
OF THE
LONDON UNIVERSITY.

GENTLEMEN,

I have taken the liberty of dedicating to you, the following short Treatise, on a subject highly important to the welfare of mankind; and which, on that account, cannot but be interesting to you, however little justice it may have received from the hands of the Author.

I have the honour to be, respectfully,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient humble servant,

JAMES MORISON.

Claremont-Place, Judd-street, October, 1828.

TREATISE.

On the Origin of Life, and the Supreme Agency of Blood and Air only, on the Human Body ; illustrative of the Hygeian Theory of Medicine, and the cause of Diseases.

BLOOD forms the Body—Air gives it Life. What is Life? From whence do we spring? These are questions which have always occupied the attention of mankind, as they do now, without their ever receiving any satisfactory or useful elucidation; and after reading all the theories, systems, and speculations thereupon, of Philosophers, Naturalists, or Physicians, we are, at last, brought only to this conclusion: that we do not know or comprehend anything about it; that our whole beginning and being are incomprehensible to us; and that that state which we call life, remains a mystery of nature to us.

Naturalists, Philosophers, Physicians, and Anatomists, have in vain attempted to guide our steps, or to assist our researches, so as to impart to us an intimate conviction and knowledge of the origin of our lives and natures.

They have all strayed into theoretical conjecture, endeavouring to erect a body composed of matter and spirit, vitality and such like. As these theories were all imaginary, and not grounded upon any real basis or foundation, and only flattering to the vanity of mankind, by telling them that they had a soul of a far superior nature to their bodies, and that this soul alone demanded their exclusive care and attention; we have, in consequence, age after age, seen all these theories, and the various labours of metaphysicians, after momentarily agitating the world, pass away, leaving the human race a prey to never-ending perplexities, doubts, superstitions, and ideas of predestination.

Life consists of Blood and Air.

It is not intended, in this short sketch, to enter into, or

give quotations from authors who have preceded us in treating on these subjects,—a recapitulation of old errors is always useless labour. Our endeavours have a more practical use in view; to make mankind and the world acquainted with the true and real state and cause of their existence, both in health and in disease, and to disperse the superstitious theories and practices of the medical profession; and notably, when they talk of the *vitality* of different *parts* of the body, *inflammatory action*, and above all, what they call *sympathetic affections*,—all of which seem to imply that every part of the *body* has a thinking and feeling faculty inherent in itself.

Nothing can be more absurd and contrary to *truth* than this idea, as it is the blood alone which gives all vitality and power of feeling to every part of the body; and that which they call sympathetic affections, arise entirely from a bad humour in the blood, which, settling, causes pain in any one part, and may be and is carried by the circulation to any other part of the body, where it likewise gives pain. This is the explanation of all sympathetic affections, inflammatory actions, flying pains, and rheumatism.

Blood has formed the body; but there would be no life without air: this will be more decidedly understood by laying before the reader an account of our formation, and of all animals in the womb of the mother. From the moment that conception has taken place, a communication establishes itself between the centre of the embryo or conception, and the blood of the mother; which blood may be said to nestle, as it were, that is, turns round and round, and by degrees brings to perfection the animal fruit. You may suppose this drop of blood deposited in the embryo, and kept in circulation by the blood of the mother, as similar to a person building his own house or covering, or a snail growing in its shell. By degrees the blood forms this habitation or covering for itself, which is called the body, going on progressively during nine months of pregnancy, perfecting and completing it for the new world it is about to enter: this is all carried on by and from the blood of the mother, introduced into the young infant by means of the navel, which thus circulates in the infant in the womb as it does after birth. At maturity, or the expiration of nine months from conception, it has then completed its work, a child or young man, and

thus made a receptacle or habitation for itself (that is the blood) to live in after life,—a work complete and perfect in all its organs and parts, but of which it has made as yet no use, because its body was supported and nourished by the blood of its mother. It has lungs, but does not breathe,—a stomach, but neither eats nor digests,—bowels, but it has as yet no excrement to pass. The moment the new-born infant sees the light, all these (its organs are put in motion by the *Almighty* breath of Heaven,)—the *air*, by means of the mechanism or construction of the lungs. The heart now beats, the stomach craves food and digests, and the bowels evacuate; the infant is then detached from its mother, it receives no more of her blood, and it is now ushered into the world furnished with an apparatus to make blood for itself, and to continue its existence. This is the beginning of what we call life, and brought about in a physical, comprehensible manner. We see therefrom, that the blood of the mother was the only agent in forming the body of the infant; but, though possessing all its organs, it had none of the attributes of life, till the air had acted upon its lungs, and set all the machine in motion,—that is to say, made the blood to circulate. We thus arrive at the first and only true principle of life, and learn therefrom, that there is no vitality or vital principle existing in any part of it, but that all vitality proceeds from the circulating blood.

During the period of gestation, nature, or (to speak more properly) the blood of the mother has not been negligent. Although the child was not eating, the mother's blood has supplied its stomach and intestines with that fluid called the gastric juice or bile, as necessary for dissolving and digesting the food of the new-born infant; this appears from the early evacuation of the meconium or concrete bile by the new-born infant, and which has been accumulating in its entrails during the period of the child's growth in the womb: from this, we see evidently that the bile is not extracted from our aliments, as vulgarly thought, but is a fluid furnished from the whole mass of our blood, as it accumulated and existed there before the child had ate or drank.

It is evident from the foregoing, that man owes his beginning and growth to the blood: first, during gestation to the blood of the mother, and afterwards, through life to the blood derived from his food; and the air, through the mechanism

of the lungs, keeps the whole in motion, and that perfect health and strength arise from a free circulation. All diseases you witness, either acute or chronic, are owing to an obstructed circulation of the blood—even stomach and bowel complaints, and which have been attributed to very different causes.

The blood is the person, the individual himself; the mind is in the blood, as are all our other senses and feelings.

When a person thinks, it is the blood that thinks, by the operation of its organ, the brain. When he tastes, it is the blood that tastes, by the operation of the palate and tongue. When he sees, it is the blood that sees, by the operation of the eyes. When he hears, it is the blood that hears, by the operation of the inner ears. When he breathes, it is the blood that breathes, and draws in air by the operation of the lungs. When he feels by the skin or touches, it is the blood that feels, by the operation of the skin. When he suffers pain of any kind, he is suffering from some obstruction or impediment, presented to the free circulation of his blood; if externally, in the shape of a wound, and if internally, in the shape of humours clogging and stopping up the passages of the heart, or in any other part of the body. When he wishes, wills, desires, loves, hates and despises, it is the blood that does all these, by the operation of the heart; or when he executes a movement of any kind, it is the blood that does it, by the operation of the spine, which is the organ of movement. When a person digests, it is the blood that digests, by the operation of the gastric juices poured into the stomach. When the bowels evacuate, it is the blood that evacuates, by means of the bile exciting the bowels. How erroneously have Philosophers, Naturalists, Anatomists, and Physiologists, reasoned on the brain: they have ascribed to it all vitality, the life, the soul of man, and consider it as a kind of deity presiding over the rest of the body. This arose from their viewing the body as if composed of several different pieces put together, and their forgetting it is but one whole, or having within it but one feeling agent. Does not every one see plainly the cause of their mistake, and that all their science, as they call it, is a nonsensical jargon of absurdities, since it is not according to the truth. Have these Philosophers ever felt a corn on the little toe, or the gout on the great toe, or a violent inflammation any where else, and

been insensible of the pain? have they never witnessed a mortification on the toe soon destroying life? Does not the gouty man in his agony think his great toe endowed with as much sensibility as his brain? Well, it is the blood that is the suffering principle or agency of feeling in all these. Do not surgeons and doctors know, that by opening a vein, the blood all runs out, and you expire? What then becomes of this vitality or vital spark, which they tell you your brain and other parts are virtually endowed with, or is inherent in them? Or, if you tie up your little finger with a thread and prevent the blood from circulating in it, you have no more feeling in it;—or, if you raise the skin or flesh, and detach them from the blood, this will give you pain at first, but, as soon as the skin and flesh are detached from the circulating blood, you have no more feeling in it, and you may cut it off with a scissors, as something not belonging to you. We hear from the pulpit, and we read every day in the newspapers, of the vital spark having fled from the body, as if there were something to come out of it, like a spark from a flint stone, and that such a spark was the cause of life, and its exit that of death. Such assertions and opinions coming from so high an authority, tend only to the propagation of vulgar errors, and keep mankind always in the dark as to the real state of their bodies. How can men, and they of learning and judgment too, reason so absurdly on the mind and body, as to suppose them distinct? Will nothing teach them to abjure their old errors? Don't they see from infancy up to old age, that our minds depend upon the state of our bodies, and not our bodies on the state of our mind: for, in such case, it would be every one's mind, inclination, or wish, to be well and in good health, but this we know has no effect on the body. But on the other hand, we know well that a proper treatment of the body has an all-powerful influence on the mind, so much so as to convert the insane and irritated man, or the desponding dejected man, into a reasonable one. Both these states, so opposite to one another, will be brought to a proper standard by the same means of purifying the blood. Have they not the living example of my Lord Liverpool before them, of him who, eighteen months ago, governed the Empire, and who has not now, perhaps, the strength of mind or coherency of a baby? What invisible Demon or Spirit came to destroy the mind of Lord Liverpool? None. But I will tell you, reader, in a

a physical way, that which has been the cause of his calamity, that has destroyed his mind and faculty of thinking, by obstructing the operations of the organ of thought, which is the brain. It was this:—Twelve or eighteen months before this calamity befel him, my Lord Liverpool was copiously bled for an inflammatory complaint, instead of which he should have been only briskly purged: this bleeding which he underwent did not carry away the obstructions that were then forming in the veins and glands of the neck, and on the brain itself, and they have every day since been accumulating and choking up more; these bad humours, too, were the cause of the inflammation, for inflammation does not arise from too much blood, but from bad humours choking up the blood. This is the reason why my Lord Liverpool became an apoplected, palsied man: deprived of his faculties and of thought, he has not the power of his mind, because the brain, glands, and blood vessels leading to the brain, are choked up, and the blood cannot now run smoothly and briskly to and from the brain: we see, from this, that my Lord Liverpool lost his mind, owing to the bad treatment of his body. My Lord Liverpool might still recover the use of his faculties, if properly treated.

Every thing in an animal body derives from the blood, which is itself the essence or nutritive part of food of all kinds taken into the stomach. We eat only to make blood. This operation of nature in the stomach called digestion, (which is the process of changing all kind of food whatsoever into blood,) is effected solely by means of the juices of the blood itself poured into the stomach; they alone, in their pure state, have the power of converting food into blood; and they receive no assistance from any muscular force, for the muscles, nerves, and organs, receive their power of action and sensibility from the purity of the blood, which pervades all the body, and in this pure state furnishes or gives off juices equally pure for the support and nourishment of all its members,—as for example for the eyes, the brain, the hair, for the bones, the nails, the mouth, palate, the skin, &c. A healthy new-born infant digests with ease the food appropriate for it, better than many muscular men digest theirs. A new-born infant may be said, however, to have little or no muscular force: from this we learn the erroneous means that have been hitherto resorted to for remedying all stomach and bowel

complaints, indigestion, flatulence, &c. &c. ; and we know, too, the little or no success that has always attended them hitherto. These erroneous means are the use of bark, wine, bitters, steel, iron, spices, cold baths, sea bathing, and mineral waters—all of them given or prescribed on the erroneous system of strengthening and bracing up the stomach, its coats and fibres, and the nerves.

From the preceding, it is an undeniable truth, that every thing in all animal bodies proceeds from the blood, which is the only supporter of life, feeding and upholding all our organs in their due states, even the brain itself, which is the organ of thought, and which Medical Men and Philosophers have very erroneously attempted to represent as possessing innate qualities independent of the physical state of the body ; whereas it receives all its organization and strength from the blood, and according as it is, the brain acts with freedom and vigour, like any other organ—as the eyes, ears, palate, lungs, or heart. Why does a man in a fever, when he becomes delirious, lose his senses ?—he is in a state of insanity. The reason is because his brain is highly affected—it is full of humours, which choke it up, and cause inflammation. This is verified by the inspection of the skulls of persons who die in this state—the whole brain is found covered with pus, matter, effusions ; and if the malady is not properly carried off by evacuations it ends in death, or, at best, in a very infirm, lingering convalescence, and frequently in a confirmed insanity. Examine, interrogate, the miserable inmates of our Bedlams and Lunatic Asylums—you will there find abundant proofs of the melancholy effects of the present treatment, and that these victims date their calamity from some fever or sickness, measles, laying in, milk fever, &c. All these evils originate from improper treatment, and from applying other remedies for their cure than the vegetable purgatives. Insanity, melancholy, aberrations, loss of intellect, loss of memory, scrofula in young and old, only arise from this cause, impurity of blood ; and have been deemed incurable, merely owing to false reasonings, and systems ; and that the easy and proper remedy never has been applied.

After the blood, the air we breathe is the next agent of life ; we cannot exist a moment without it. Why ? Because the want of it stops the blood ; and if you draw off all the blood, although you have air, yet you expire too. Air, atmosphere,

are essential to life, but the quality of them is not of that importance to health that Physicians and Doctors would make you believe : in fact, if you would look over all the world you will find healthy people and sickly people in all kinds of air. I never would advise any one to be dissatisfied with the air he breathes, and he should be convinced and persuade himself that the air is not the real cause of his pain and sufferings ; this real cause is always and in all cases a vitiated humour within our own bodies, and, if he takes the proper medicine to evacuate this humour, he will find himself well in any air, and have nothing to fear from those diseases which you were attributing to the unwholesomeness of the air.

It is to be gathered from what we already know of the other operations of nature in her grandest works, that they are all conducted and produced on simple and unvarying principles : thus the movement of the heavenly bodies proceeds in a never-deviating and fixed way—the true system or knowledge thereof remained long unknown : and many were the conjectures and opinions of the most learned Philosophers concerning it, before the truth at last shone forth. It would be needless collecting from ancient authors their various opinions thereon—it is enough to say, that they wrote and formed hypotheses, as if man had been the artificer.

Shall I next allude to agriculture, or the vegetation of plants, the oldest of the sciences, and the first occupation of mankind. Not many years ago, even in this country, it was still buried among a heap of unmeaning methods and superstitious usages ; one grain or seed was to be sown, or plant planted, at full moon—another, at new moon—and those of a third kind, at the moon's decline ; with a variety of other unmeaning precautions, now found useless and laughed at. No doubt there are improvements still to be made therein ; but *draining*, lately introduced, is the great science thereof, or *sine qua non* for rendering the earth fruitful. The philosopher, or true observer of nature, cannot but be struck with the great similarity existing between the terrestrial body, and the human or animal body ; the cause of unproductiveness in the one, and of diseases in the other, proceeds from the same source, namely, a corrupt, stagnant and sour humour. Carry off the stagnant, corrupt juices, and fruitfulness and health are produced in both : this allows the free circulation of the *good juices* or *dew of heaven* and

of the blood, and circulation is the life of all vegetating and animal bodies. Nature produces all her variety from the same simple means, and on an universal principle. Draining, to an unfruitful field, is acting as purging on diseased animal bodies.

To conclude : an identical fraction of the blood of Eve, (the mother of all mankind,) still circulates in the bodies of all now existing, as it will in the bodies of those yet to come into existence. As the blood has in individuals the power of adding to its own quantity ; but the quality or nature of it (its acting principle of life) was derived from our first mother, as implanted in her by the Almighty. All the diseases that have, since the creation, afflicted mankind, have been owing to humours, more or less acrimonious, corrupt, and putrid, incorporating with the original pure blood, and degenerating it in millions of ways and strengths, thereby increasing our infirmities. This degeneracy of the blood has taken place in individuals, and been influenced—1st, before birth, by the degrees of health and constitution of their parents—2dly, from touch, introduction, or inoculation of a malignant virus, humour, or poison—and 3dly, by the habits, diet, treatment in diseases during infancy and youth, which begin and lay the foundation of all diseases, according to the person's own conduct and mode of life ; but still every individual, even the most diseased, has within him a germ or root of the original pure blood of his common mother Eve ; which germ of pure blood is the supporter of our life, and is in a constant struggle to throw off the heterogeneous, corrupt humours, which are the cause of disease in the individual. By purging the body of the diseased individual of its bad humours, you allow the germ of pure blood to gain ground and to make fresh blood of a better quality, and so on progressively, till the whole mass is regenerated : for the good principle, or good pure blood, is always striving to be predominant over the bad or diseased humours. Nature is constantly, though silently, counteracting the vices of man, for the preservation and health of the species. The ideas of the Magi of Persia, who, in a moral light, imagined two Spirits (the one good and the other evil) as continually disputing with one another, the empire over man, receive from this a true, comprehensible, and corporeal application.



THE

1830

NEW YEAR'S GIFT

TO THE WORLD:

IN A SHORT TREATISE,

ON THE

ORIGINAL CAUSE

OF

THE SMALL POX VIRUS,

WHEREIN

IT IS PROVED TO BE NOT ONLY A NECESSARY OPERATION OF
NATURE, BUT PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND BENE-
FICIAL, IF JUDICIOUSLY TREATED.

WITH

PRACTICAL EVIDENCES OF THE ALL-SUFFICIENCY

OF

MORISON'S

"Vegetable Universal Medicine,"

Possessing the power of completely eradicating the virulence of the disorder,
without one hour's restraint.

BY T. MOAT,

Vice President of the British College of Health.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

Letter to the Hygeist on the treatment, cure, and eradicability of the Small Pox, Measles, and Whooping-Cough.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

HAVING had many pleasant conferences with you on the subject of your general theory of curing all complaints with your *one only*, yet "UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINE," when we have interchanged our *innumerable proofs of the soundness of its principle*, (*which in no one instance had failed, where the patients were obedient to the instructions*,) the subject of the ERADICABILITY OF THE SMALL POX, or, at least of rendering that malady HARMLESS, has ever been a leading article in our consideration ; and you have more than once, desired me to give you my ideas on the CAUSE AND CURE of that dire disease, in writing. To this request, after having had so many *proofs of successful administration*, I now attend, and submit the following little Treatise to your perusal and candid consideration, and beg you will give me your mature opinion of its contents, waiting your corrections on points that may appear to you inaccurate.

Convinced, however, that on its *general principle* we are agreed, and knowing that you had determined to put the contention between the *past and present practice*, and your *new theory*, to the test of public ordeal, by a direct challenge to *all the Faculty*, I have taken the opportunity of this day, enter-

ing upon a *new year*, and of commencing a *new æra in physic*, publishing your challenge, with a firm confidence in an acceptable reception from an already prepared and grateful public, for the *benefits received through your means*.

Supported by your general approval of my exertions, I can have no possible misgivings on the result, and look to the conclusion of this year, with increasing and delightful honours in the public estimation.

Sir,

I remain, as ever, most devotedly your's,

THOMAS MOAT.

16, Clarence-Row, New-Passage, }
Devonport, Jan. 1st. 1830. }

London, British College of Health, 7th Jan. 1830.

To T. MOAT, V. P. B. C.H.

My dear Sir,

I BEG to own the receipt of your favour of the 1st instant, along with your TREATISE ON SMALL POX, setting forth the facility of *preventing and eradicating the same*. I have perused it with pleasure and attention, and I agree with your *well-grounded reasoning* on the HISTORY AND ORIGIN OF THIS DISEASE OR PLAGUE, which, owing to the *absurd and erroneous theories of the medical faculties throughout Europe*, has so long kept the whole WORLD IN TERROR.

Your extensive practice and success in this, and every other Disease, must at last convince the *Public* as to the errors that they have been led into as to them all.

It is now a great satisfaction to me to find, that what I have written before on SMALL POX, is now verified from extensive practice. What can be more absurd and pernicious than the manner in which this *juvenile disease* is treated? Instead of carrying off the growing peccant humours in the natural and easy way, they lay the little patient up for weeks, to *corrupt and rot the flesh, and force their way through the skin, DEFORMING THE COUNTENANCE*.

The *Inoculating*, and still more the *Vaccinating humbugs*, must soon give way as *pernicious and delusive*; void of all common sense, and stifling in the bud the efforts of nature to perfect the system, and thus rear up diseased and infirm races of mankind; for, as you justly observe, *this humour serves as a root or soil for all future diseases*, and should have been got rid of: and mothers will feel themselves much *indebted to you for putting them on the way of bringing into the world healthy, strong children*, as you have already learned from those mothers who have made use of this medicine during pregnancy.

I ever am, my dear Sir,

Your's truly,

JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist, P. B. C. H.

To T. MOAT, V. P. B. C. H., Devonport.

DEDICATED

TO

His Majesty, George the Fourth,

King of Great Britain, Ireland, &c.

SIRE,

PRESUMING to withdraw that curtain of diffidence which hides the Sovereign from the Subject, I approach your Majesty with all becoming humility, to offer to your august consideration a matter of the first importance to the feelings of a beloved Father of a faithful People.

Unused to the verbosity of a Court, your Majesty will please to pardon the deficiencies of a plain Briton's vocabulary.

In plain, honest terms, then, I conceive I cannot err in stating that the HEALTH of your CHILDREN, the good and loyal people of your vast dominions, is the first care of their exalted Father.

That the SMALL POX VIRUS has, for ages, committed such dreadful ravages in your Majesty's dominions, need but to be noticed to assure your loyal subjects, that your Majesty's royal breast has deeply felt the insufficiency of our Conservators of the Public Health, in their endeavours to stop the virulence of this devastating scourge. Hospitals have been raised, Inoculation was, for a time, deemed the universal panacea. That scheme was proved to be abortive from the *fact* of our first Physicians, (who had supported it by their general practice,) flying with all haste, to practice on the more incongruous one of vaccination, with the exalted view of ennobling the Science of Physiology, by the uncomplimentary idea of regulating the humours of the human frame by commixing them with those of the beasts of the fields.

Not to revert to the wisdom of Parliament, in granting a

pension to the inventor of this second scheme, guided and goaded as it was by the opinions and judgment of the great Doctors of the day, it is but necessary to observe, that the soundness of their skill in Physiology is now more than questionable, from the lamentable fact, of the vaccinated subjects now falling off by hundreds, who have caught the infection in the natural way; whilst *all*, in despair, are inoculating afresh, for fear of infection.

That there can be no depth of understanding, or Physiological Science, in schemes so vacillating as these, is self-evident, from the inefficiency of the intended, or haphazard purposes.

A new æra has, however, happily for the human race, arrived; when, in the nineteenth century, a MORISON has arisen, gifted with a clear knowledge of the source and cause of the SMALL POX VIRUS, as inherent in the child in the womb, and from the MATERNINE IMPURITIES; that the disease, (being the first effort of our nature to throw off these humours in infancy,) is not only necessary to the future health and well-being of the man, but *perfectly harmless*, if judiciously treated, and promptly met at the threshold of life. The 'cause which produces the *effect* having been, at length, ascertained, the remedy is as certain in its immediate efficacy, as it is fundamentally productive of sound constitutions for after life, so far as our ailments have been hereditary.

The Hygeian theory, (of which Mr. MORISON is the father) knows no disease but one; that is, an *impure and imperfect circulation of the blood*, from whence arises every disorder of whatever name. The remedy to all consists of a simple composition of Vegetable Purgatives only, to the utter rejection of all mineral, mercurial, or chemical preparations therefrom, or the human Butchery system of Phlebotomy—harmless in its effects, and certain in its cure of the malignancy of the disorder.

Surrounded as is the barrier to the approach of sovereignty by humble individuals like myself, I have no means of reaching the ears of your Majesty, but must rest on the anxious hopes that the progress of the merits of the medicine itself, (which, from the perfectibility of the Theory on which it is founded, no power on earth can prevent,) will enforce conviction in its advancement through the higher ranks of society, and will, at length, reach the footstool of

the Throne: when, once admitted there, it will be sure to have its merits duly appreciated; when the world will be taught, from the source of all authority, the blessing of this new light.

When that day arrives, which I apprehend, will not be before the Hygeian Theory has been crowned with the laurels of public estimation, your Majesty will then see, and admit, that the little Treatise on the small pox virus is founded on a principle of rationality and sound sense, before unknown to the world, and that this dire disease need now no longer be considered as a scourge to the earth, but as the first of blessings, to found the soundness of health to every member of your Majesty's vast empire, and as a general gift to the world.

This little Treatise will *then*, and I apprehend, *not till then*, come under your Majesty's royal consideration, when the inevitable force of public opinion will demand your Majesty's royal sanction to a means which will be established on principles of sound Physical Science, and so much to the glory of our ever dear country.

Proud as the Members of the (self-elected and unaided) "British College of Health" would be, to start with the patronage of their beloved Sovereign, they are unabashed by their own powers, and are determined to persevere to the certain end of victory, each trusting to their individual exertions, and none more so than

Your Majesty's

Humble Servant and Subject.

THOMAS MOAT.

Vice President of the "British College of Health," 2 Claremont Place, Judd-street, New Road, London.

Devonport, Jan. 1, 1830.

TO
PREGNANT LADIES,

Of every Denomination.

LADIES,

I DEDICATE the most important part of this little Treatise to you, because, as the (no doubt) anxious MOTHER for a HEALTHY RACE, to you I look for aid, in this my *new view* of producing the means of securing that *inestimable blessing*.

You will find in this little work, *new and rational ideas* on the CAUSE of the SMALL POX HUMOURS, (to which all children are by nature subject,) in plain and comprehensive terms, and clear to the understanding of *all*; and which must, at least, lead you, who are *so much interested* in the inquiry, from *your peculiar situation in life*, to look into and digest its contents; and when I most conscientiously assure you, from my firm conviction of the *soundness of the HYGEIAN THEORY*, that not only a *harmless*, but a *certain* means of *eradicating* this dire DISEASE from the earth exists, or at least of rendering it not *injurious* but *beneficial to all children*, who by nature require its discharge, in order to secure future sound health, by means of so simple and easy a remedy, and without giving one hour's trouble to yourselves, you will, doubtless, give me a hearty welcome to your attention.

Not to dilate on the contents of the work, (to which I refer you,) which is given for the consideration of the world at large, I here address *you, especially*, as my first patients, in whom I lay the foundation of my *thesis*; for it is *in the womb*, (as you will learn for the *first time*,) and *in the womb only*, where we can, on any rational principle, find the GERM of this *malignant complaint*; and it is *there* where we ought first attack it, before it takes *deep root* in the CHILD.

I need only to revert to those *heart-burnings, head aches*,

bilious affections, side pains, nauseas, vomittings, &c. to which most of you are more or less subject, during your otherwise generally happy state. I need but to remind you of these almost *necessary sufferings*, common to your state, to *convince you*, that if MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE is a *certain cure of ALL these COMPLAINTS*, (as I can attest is the case, from the blessings which have been bestowed upon me, as the instrument of introduction, by upwards of *thirty thousand* individuals in every rank in life,) then you have the means of clearing yourselves from all these impediments to the comforts of CHILD BEARING, by this simple, and to the last hour, harmless medicine. By the *HYGEIAN THEORY* you are taught, and by the "*Practical Proofs*," (which I have just published, price 1s. 6d. which contains also the Hygeist's little *inestimable* treatise on the "*Origin of Life, and the cause of all Disease explained*,"—a work of *more real value to mankind*, than all the books that were ever written on medical subjects,) you will learn that the whole *art of physic* consists in the *simple act of* CLEANSING THE INTESTINES and REMOVING ALL OBSTRUCTIONS TO A FREE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, which is, in a *pure and uninterrupted state*, the SOURCE AND SUPPORT OF LIFE AND HEALTH,) by a simple composition of herbs and other *vegetable* matter only, (to the utter rejection of *mineral, mercurial, or chemical substances*, as a *safe, certain, and perfectly harmless PURGATIVE*. Having read this little, but *highly important* Treatise, and well digested its contents; having perused the "*Practical Proofs*," of this *invariably benign and ever effective* MEDICINE, in all complaints; and having duly considered your own important situation of bearing *within you* an embryo *human being*, who may one day rise to the highest honours of life, common sense will inform you, that the more *pure state* you can put your own body in, wherein, independently of any or all of the above, commonly attendant *ailings*, your own *knowledge* convinces you that that mass of *humorous matter* which had been previously, naturally, and *monthly discharged* is then *retained*, and must be now, doubtless, embodied in the child, the more freedom you give to the strength and growth of the embryo, (*as your own inward feelings will prove*,) and the circumstance of having thus purified your own BLOOD, (from whence only you will now first learn that the child receives its only NOURISHMENT AND

LIFE,) will convince you that both *yourself*, and your *little bosom friend* will have *less trouble to meet* in mutual embraces of bliss than is usually the case; and the *new-born babe*, having been nurtured in a *pure soil*, will come into the world untainted with the *common ills of life*, and particularly free from that *ROOT OF ALL COMPLAINTS*—the *SMALL POX*, which upon every rational consideration, can come from *no other source* than from the *MATERNINE IMPURITIES*.

Pregnant Ladies! consider these things—weigh well these weighty matters in your minds,—and as you would be *happy mothers to a healthy race*, aid me with all your might and confidence in the *extirpation* of this *pestiferous scourge* upon our rising hopes of life.

I have laid before you, in clear and comprehensive terms, the *CAUSE* of the *SMALL POX VIRUS*, *inherent*, (more or less and in proportion to the state of *your own humorous affections*,) in all the children born into the world; I have shown you *the means* of striking the dread enemy at *the very threshold of life*, with the easiest, and safest, and *surest of weapons*; and I must leave the combat in your own hands, with the firm conviction that, by thus giving the *death-blow to all disease*, your efforts will be the *destruction* of the *SMALL POX HUMOUR*, as far as concerns the *child within you*.

Trusting you will many of you see this *new view* in its proper and *true light*, it remains but for me to give you *FULL DIRECTIONS* of procedure, during your anxious pursuits of giving yourselves strength, and *laying the foundation* of that health for your child, which shall secure it from those diseases incident to man.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE, DURING PREGNANCY.

The first intimation of *CONCEPTION* is generally announced by a nausea, retching, or vomiting, (a sure indication of your previous state of body which only required your acquaintance with this medicine to have made you *invulnerable* to your present inconveniency,) I would advise you to take *four pills of No. 1* at bed time, and *four of No. 2* next night; and thus continue to take them, alternately, every night, *four of No. 1 one night*, and *four of No. 2 the*

next night, or increasing a pill a day (if necessary) until nausea or vomiting has ceased. This preparation will be sufficient for the present, unless you have other unpleasant sensations, desirable to be rid of, and particularly if habitually costive, (which will require a longer continuance,) until the time of QUICKENING, when it will be necessary, and profitable to recommence in the same way, occasionally taking six or eight pills No. 2, regulating it according to your own feelings, but in full confidence of good effects; when your new sensations of delight will soon convince you, from the sensible circumstance of the growing strength and activity of the child, of the inestimable value of your mode of procedure. You will in all probability, with all the exercise you can, in moderation, take, require no further doses until the approach of your time of DELIVERY, (of which you will be best able to judge from your own feelings, with the always certain and safe remedy in your possession, and now fully convinced of the power of being your own and best DOCTOR;) when you will find incalculable benefit in never losing sight of your friends, the pills, which you may take to the last day, with every possible security of advantage, both in ease and safety in the BIRTH, and in the strength and health of the CHILD,—a perfect image of nature's own. You and the babe will be greatly benefitted by your continuing the pills for a week, if but with three pills a day, as your MILK will become purified, rich and nourishing, and a full supply for your lively little companion in arms, whose sweet rest will cheer your hearts, while its sparkling eyes will fill you with delight, and amply repay you for your confidence in the Hygeian theory. You will then have the consolatory satisfaction of knowing that your dear and bosom charge may take all the benefit of the air, without the fear of infection of the SMALL POX VIRUS, for its sturdy frame had come into the world invulnerable to it. You will then have the joyful feeling of participating in the blessings of those mothers, who have been the leaders of this glorious undertaking, of expelling this long-dreaded enemy.

Before I conclude this address, it yet remains that I should say something to you, Ladies, who may already be Mothers, and who may have children yet liable to the disease, but that will necessarily be short and in general terms.

REJECT, then, the quackery of INOCULATION, which can have no other effect than that of *stopping nature's process to discharge* the SMALL-POX HUMOUR, and of turning it inward to fatten the soil of other and future ills, too often sowing the seed of that deprivation of life, called CONSUMPTION: and fly from that vile humbuggery (pardon the gross expression, for I cannot express my own indignant feelings) the COW-POX VACCINATING SYSTEM, as you would a pestilence indeed. They are both *injurious* and both *fallacious*.

In the Hygeian theory, however, you have *hope*; in its practice you will find *security*. Begin, then, it matters not at what age, and you need have no fear of overdoing the dose, *as more the better*, and the *more secure*. Let the infant at the breast take one to three alternately of No 1 and 2, and advance in quantity according to age, *and vicinity of infection*, (which should always be met with resolute and strong doses,) from two to ten alternately 1 and 2, until you feel secure; and if the infection is caught in a natural way, fail not to keep up brisk doses, which will, to a certainty, prevent any future evil consequences.

Thus, having done my duty, (in consonance with the feelings of the father of a large family, who had all been INOCULATED, and all *died of* CONSUMPTIONS,) in opening this new light to your view.

I am, in full confidence of your success,

Most respectfully yours,

THOMAS MOAT.

Devonport, 1st Jan. 1830.

TREATISE ON THE SMALL-POX.

The SMALL POX no longer injurious, but beneficial: the pestiferous practice of INOCULATION unnecessary; and the unnatural humbuggery of introducing a beastly humour into the human frame, by the Vaccinating system, exploded as the vilest species of QUACKERY.

TO MR. MORISON, the HYGEIST,
SIR,

THE want of a due, calm and rational consideration of the ORIGIN and NATURE of the SMALL-POX HUMOUR, which has committed more devastating ravages on the human race than all the other plagues that have thinned the earth; the murderous application of that reasoning faculty with which all the medical colleges are, or ought to be imbued, having brought us to this nineteenth century (to this "march of intellect" æra,) without any true knowledge of the CAUSE OR CURE of this dire disease; and we are quietly, though mournfully set down, with the idea that this dread calamity comes not within the scope of *human prevention*, it being considered as an immediate and especial infliction of the Almighty's will, for the cutting off of the most lovely and most innocent of his intellectual family.

For ages this irremediable impression had enveloped the public mind; the grim harbinger of death was unresisted in his rapid progress; and families, villages, towns, and cities, were bereaved of their rising generations, as an almost necessary and consequent punishment for bringing them into the world.

At length the scheme of INOCULATION was introduced, and the faculty for a time, enriched their harvest, by impressing upon the public mind the necessity of their new view being universally adopted, that they might at least make a show of

arresting the progress, or virulence of the disease, by INOCULATING ALL, with the (thus far) judicious *preparation of a purging medicine*, which alone, (if properly and plentifully followed up,) they ought to have known, was *all-sufficient* to make the children *invulnerable* to the *impression* of the infection, without the compulsory infliction of a humour ungenial to those of the patients, and consequently, in frames *not prepared to receive it*.

Had there been any sound judgment, or common honesty, (for SCIENCE is out of the question,) in the adoption of that *scheme*, common sense would have taught them the SMALL POX HUMOUR was not to be arrested, or its virulence retarded, by any outward application, or the forcing of the humour of one child into that of another, by the incision of the lancet; but by *thorough cleansing of the frame*. The barbarous custom of *forcing* an universal complaint into families, where they would, in all probability, have been *partially affected*, would have been, by the *plenteously purgative system averted*, and have saved the lives of many of the highest hopes of anxious parents.

The very circumstance of the *impression* of the infliction being but *barely visible* in some patients, ought rather to have convinced the parents that their children had been *improperly and unnecessarily tormented*, than for them to have extolled the *operators* for their profound skill in allaying a virulent humour not prevalent in the frame at the time, and to which the children were ever after *liable* to receive. This alone was sufficient to stamp a conviction, in the minds of all who would reflect upon the subject of the *erroneous insufficiency of the system*. Inoculation can never be of any utility, unless prepared by, and well followed up with, a complete cleansing of the intestines; and which, *with that only necessary operation*, would render Inoculation *worse than useless*.

In our day the JENNERIAN VACCINIC SCHEME rose up, and introduced the *wild fallacy* of improving upon the found to be imperfect INOCULATING SYSTEM, by scraping up the SCABS of the *beasts of the field*, and by a kind of *hocus pocus ennoblement* of the medical science, (vauntingly so called,) extracting from thence the precious juice that should counteract the virulence of those *vicious humours* of the juvenile human frame which the past *inoculating humbuggery* had failed to

effect; and thus seeking to mingle the *scabby junks of the beast* with those of the *serous humours of our children*, with the view of forcing the SMALL POX HUMOUR into the body whether there or not!—with just as much consistency as that of pouring MERCURY into the frame for the apparently no other purpose, than that of entering the patients on the books of the faculty, and keeping them lingering there in a perpetual bondage.

The new and luminous discovery was hailed as the very acme of the MEDICAL ART. The world resounded with the praises of the invention: the *gold canes* shovelled up the *sovereigns*, and pushed the pallid pictures into the gaping pockets of their *under graduates*; whilst the *cunning projector* (with due Sangradian sanctity) contrived to infuse into the heads of the “collective wisdom of the nation” of the day the *profundity* of the god-like discovery, and shrank behind the curtain of obscurity with a timely “national stipend.” Time, however, the great tell-tale of all *cajolery*, has burst this senseless and visionary bubble, and its wary builder has (happily for himself) slipped from the finger of public derision by dying before the Gothæan bubble burst.

Although there may have been a slight cessation of the virulence of the disease (arising, as in the inoculating project, from the purgative preparatory system) for a time, it is evident that there was (as common sense must admit there could be) *no soundness of science* in the scheme; as thousands, who had been VACCINATED have been unguardedly *infected in the natural way*, or been *inoculated afresh* through fear of *liability* of infection; and may have *fallen victims* to the senseless delusions of the *vaccinic mania*.

In this “march of intellect æra,” it were madness to doubt a second *Jenner* arising to scrub the *scabs* off a *Goose* as a sure antidote to *hydrophobia*; or, to gather, in bottles, the *perspiration* of CHAMELION, as the sure medium for the inoculation of a *statesman’s* qualifications.

That the visible *effect* of the infected *Small Pox Humour* must have proceeded from some *latent, pre-existing CAUSE*, is self-evident; because an *effect* cannot be produced without a *cause*. Now, if there were an *infective small pox effluvia in the air*, and that the coming in contact with it *must necessarily* produce the disease called *Small Pox*, it would consequently follow, that *all* who came within its influence would

unavoidably be *infected*, and labour under the horrors of that desolating *complaint*. Now we know that this is not the case : for there are not *two in a hundred* who do fall under its baneful influence : from whence arises the conviction that the influence of this effluvia is not universal, or general, but altogether partially directed by an attractive principle of the *subtle humourous fluid pre-existing in the children who receive the impression* ; therefore the effluvia is not the cause of the complaint, but the medium or instrument, through which the effect is produced ;—from whence arises the visible action in which the subtle matter had been *struggling from birth for a vent, a necessary infliction of human suffering*, for the purpose of throwing out the *infantine humours*, the first fruits of *parentine impurities*, and from whence it may be determined that the SMALL POX HUMOUR is only *injurious* through the *ignorance or maltreatment* of our parents, or the doctors who ought to be the *Conservators of the public health* ; and that this first effort of nature to throw off our *inherent or juvenile humours* in the disease called the Small Pox, is, as far as the *intention* goes, a BLESSING, and *highly beneficial*, if duly attended to, and properly and judiciously treated on the *only rational principle*, of cleansing the frame with *vegetable purgative*.

Determining, then, (as we must, if we will use our reasoning faculties,) that the *noxious Small Pox effluvia exists not in the air, independently of the sympathetic, attractive humour pre-existing in the afflicted* by its influence, we must come to some comprehensive understanding of the *nature and source of this disease* ; and endeavour on some rational principle to find an ANTIDOTE, or, at least, some mode, if possible, of *ameliorating its baneful influence*, and thus render it *in future*, not only *not injurious*, but *perfectly harmless, and even beneficial*.

Now, of the *nature* of the small pox virus, we are satisfied from the known circumstance of one new-born Infant being more liable than another to receive it, it is *wholly maternine*, and derives its source from thence ; and that it is to be *traced*, generally (and in malignant proportion) from the BLOOD OF THE MOTHER, whilst in the state of *gestation or growth in the womb, on which only the child subsists before birth*, (engendering, no doubt, much of that *monstrous humour*, then thrown out of its former *natural channel* ;) and, AFTER BIRTH,

from the MOTHER'S MILK, which must contain still *some portion of her original humours.*

Thus we clearly trace the *only possible source* of the Small Pox humour as an *inheritance from the mother*, which would (were not this humour providentially ordained by our nature to be thus thrown out in infancy, whilst the frame is fragile and the humour in a state of *liquidity*,) become, yearly, more acrid or morbid, and (if not checked in its progress) will settle down in the frame, and become visible in the form of some *well marked symptom of those diseases* that man is heir to.

From hence (having come to the knowledge of the source of this disease (we must come to this conclusion that the SMALL POX SCOURGE (as it is termed) is a *necessary effort of nature* to throw it out of the frame at the *earliest period of life*; and that all that is required of *medical aid* is to assist the passage of the *humour* by the *easiest, shortest, and most effective medium*; without injuring the frame by any *injudicious treatment*, and not by any merely *palliative expedients*, or by *stopping the progress* by moving the humours from the *skin* (to save *present appearances*) to some more *hidden or vital part of the system*,

It is evident then, that, as there is a certain portion of this Small Pox humour *inherent* in all the children brought into the world, (as is clear from the above view of the case,) as well as the known fact that *all* are more or less (perhaps in degree duly proportioned with the *humorous state of the mother*) liable to the *infection*; and this *necessary infliction*, propelled by *one of nature's first laws*, to ward off *future ills*, by ridding the young frame of much of the virulence of this first humour, (which doubtless, is the *seed-bed of all diseases* :) so must there be some *simple and natural means* by which she may be assisted in removing, not only its visible outward ravages, but its direful effect upon the general frame, and of its *total expulsion out of the system*, and thereby laying the *foundation of health*, and consequent happiness to all rising generations.

That the FACULTY (as the M. D's are termed) have not before seen this *new*, and (I trust) *true light*, I quarrel not with, as I know not by what rules the *laws of nature* regulate and direct the progress of IGNORANCE to the light of KNOWLEDGE, nor know I how *Nature* draws her children from its thralldom. If *study* could have thrown off the shackles of ig-

norance by mere human industry, and guided by nature's laws, alone, *physiology* would, at this day, have taken the lead of all the sciences that have ever engaged the attention of man, because it, next to agriculture, must from necessity, have struck him with the conviction of his *health* requiring his first care. It is a strange anomaly, however, that this first of sciences of *real importance* is proverbially still *enveloped in the depths of gloomy ignorance*; and is not to be accounted for on any other cause than that of the vaunted arrogance of man, who would puff up his own consequence as superior to nature or to nature's Sire, and arrogate to himself the right of self-guidance to the total rejection of both, Had the vaunted MEDICISTS pursued the paths of nature in their studies, they would have retraced their steps to the world's childhood, or have observed the ever existing state of savaghood, and would have there learned the lesson of nature's instinctive guide to medical remedies to disease, being to be discovered in the FIELDS and GARDENS, amidst their HERBS, FRUITS and GUMS, the only food of man bestowed upon him at the creation, by the Father of nature, to his intelligent family upon earth. But no ! man must be independent ! he must be a GOD ! and will his own directions as to his choice of remedy to disease. The medical qualities of herbs are to be rejected as beneath the notice of the scientific man, who paucious of power to reach the skies, digs into the bowels of the earth for minerals and ores, and extracting from thence their chemical essences, most unscientifically seeks to amalgamate these with human humours, with the pretended view of remedying disease ! what but pride would have prompted the pursuit ? what reward but continued ignorance could attend the presumptive arrogance of the pretended sciences ?

Inscrutable are the ways of *Providence on earth*; unsearchable as are the rules by which to mark the progress of the human powers in their process to perfection in any science, never having reached its acme in any, we are astonished that the SCIENCE OF PHYSIOLOGY has been so little understood, when we take into consideration that this has ever been considered as most essential to the happiness of man, and Collegian establishments have ever filled the civilized portion of the globe, where the learning of all its ages have been deposited as guides to argue and improve upon : from which it is but fair to conclude that, nature's laws are not the only ne-

cessary *guides* for the developement of the *human intellect*; and, that all science is unavailing, without a special direction from a higher power, and never can be of real good to man without the unsophisticated acknowledgment of the gift from *that Supreme Power*, who alone can give the *GOODS OF LIFE*. I am led to this conclusion, from the conviction, that you, Sir, who have so gloriously stepped aside, by shaking off the shakles of human bondage, have fallen under the guidance of that *Supreme Power* (from whom alone the real true light can issue,) whose Divine direction has led you into the *only rational Physiological understanding* the world has till now been permitted to receive as its *GUIDE TO HEALTH, upon an infallible principle*. That I, too, have had the high honour of a participation with you in the glories of this new effulgence of mercy to mankind by having become an ardent, conscientious, and active instrument in the promulgation of your fame in the West of England, is, and ever must be, my greatest consolation through life, and commands my highest sense of gratitude to the *Director and Giver of all good*, who has so signally drawn me into this *high behest*.

Impressed with the conviction of your new theory possessing the power of not only *arresting the virulence of the SMALL POX SUFFERINGS OF OUR CHILDREN*, but of *wholly cradicating its necessary infliction*, as now engendered, under the present mode of treatment, by a prompt and judicious attention to your advice and prescription; I have made that complaint my *chief study*, while in the service of recommending your medicine for the last fifteen months, and I am happy to say that, in many hundreds of cases, where the *small pox infection* has been prevalent, not one child has caught it, (where the parents have been prevailed upon to administer the medicine,) and have established the conviction thereby that there can be *no fears of fatal consequences* (with this medicine in the house) from the accident of uncautiousness: from which I am firmly convinced that *your system is all-sufficient to eradicate this dire complaint from the earth*, by the *MOTHERS, DURING PREGNANCY*, thoroughly cleansing themselves, and thereby *securing to their children in the womb*, the purest possible nourishment from that *only stream of life* from which they gather their growth and strength, the only best possible mode of establishing *their health and vigour* to rebut the attacks of that new life, into which they are about to enter.

I can give *several respectable references* where the mothers have followed my advice in taking the "UNIVERSAL MEDICINE" up to the last day, who *all* declare they have never experienced SUCH EASY BIRTHS, or ever brought forth such **STRONG AND HEALTHY CHILDREN**, independently of the thousands of cures I have performed, during my mission, *in every species of complaints*, and of every age, where the humours had been *more acrid, or morbid, deep rooted, long standing*, and, *in hundreds of instances declared BY THE FACULTY AS INCURABLE*, I have reasonable conviction to determine my firm belief, that the *serous humour of the SMALL POX* is the *most easily eradicable of all the diseases to which man is subject*; and that, in fact, with this timely attention, almost all other complaints will have *no foundation to rest upon*, as the **ROOT OF ALL** will be thus undermined and destroyed: and thus will be verified the old adage of "**PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN THE CURE.**"

If the **SMALL POX VIRUS**, is, then, *so easily assailable*, the **MEASLES**, and **WHOOPING COUGH**, which can arise only *from the remains or dregs of the former is equally exterminable*, upon the self-evident principle that if the **CAUSE** is removed, the **EFFECT MUST CEASE.**

Impressed with the conviction that this "1830 New-Year's Gift" will introduce a **NEW AERA IN THE SCIENCE OF PHYSIOLOGY**, I must emphatically call the serious and unbiased attention to its contents, of those highly gifted and benevolent ladies, (with which this great nation is so supereminently enriched and ennobled,) and implore them to duly and fully consider the vast importance they will derive to their own children's preservation, by seeking out cases of poverty in the lower ranks of life, to whom to administer the means of striking at the root of this dread disease, from whence arises its rancorous tendency upwards to themselves.

I am, Sir, devotedly yours,

THOMAS MOAT.

Devonport, Jan. 1st, 1830.

Advertisement in all the Public Papers.

The Small Pox eradicable, and the pestiferous practice of Inoculation, and the unscientific Quackery of Vaccination, proved to be worse than useless, by the use of MORISON'S Vegetable Universal Medicine ONLY.

THE Hygeian theory, and the wide-spreading practice of the Honorary Members of the British College of Health, as well as that of all the Agents, for vending the Medicine in every principal Town in the West of England, have proved that the *Small Pox Virus* may now no longer be considered as a *curse*, but, as far as the intention goes, (that is, as the first effort of nature to throw off the inherent parentine humours,) a *blessing*. That such devastating ravages have been committed in this dire disease, reflects neither honour nor medical skill on our conservators of the public health, is now no longer problematical. That the *Inoculating System* had failed of its imaginary efficiency, is proved from the circumstance of the same advocates of that scheme pushing forward as the most ardent promoters of the *Vaccine Humbuggery*, by scraping the scabs off the beasts of the field to stop the virulence of a human pestilence. That unscientific mania is now fast hastening to tho shades to scarify its *pensioned Jennerian parent*, and the next wonder of this "march of intellect æra" will not surprise us, if we see an antidote introduced for *Hydrophobia*, from the scabs of a goose.

The long anticipated period has arrived, when, from the experience of his able coadjutors, and the confidence of the public in the soundness of his theory, is incontestibly confirmed, the Hygeist has erected his standard of opposition to all past practices in the management of the Small Pox ravages, in the rising hopes of our families : as he is convinced (and the growing' approbation of the world supports him in the assertion,) that the disease may be wholly prevented, or its inveteracy, if attacked, reduced, by a previous cleansing, when in the midst of the danger of infection ; its rancour rendered harmless, by brisk doses when under the affliction ;

and its after consequences obliterated by keeping up the action of the medicine for a week after recovery.

Mr. MORISON, the Hygeist, then, thus publicly challenges the whole Faculty, and offers to take one hundred Children under his treatment ; to supply them with his medicine gratis ; and to settle ten pounds a year upon the parents of any child who may die under his care, on the condition that they, the Faculty, will undertake one hundred Children, and, withgoing their charges, paying the expenses of the funerals of all the children falling under their treatment.

The cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Douloureux, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Debilities, Strictures, Gravel, Stone, Urinary Obstructions, Bilious Affections, &c. &c. is now no longer dubious, but absolutely certain, by a persevering confidence and reliance on the harmlessness and powers of *Morison's "Vegetable Universal Medicine,"* which in every instance of the many thousands of cases that have proved its infallibly benign influences, has invariably produced the desired cure, and established its fame uncontestibly beyond all precedent.

A LETTER

ADDRESSED TO THE

HONOURABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

UNITED EAST-INDIA COMPANY;

PROPOSING

AN EASY AND SAFE REMEDY

FOR THE

PREVENTION AND CURE

OF THE

CHOLERA MORBUS OF INDIA;

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON

A LETTER FROM DR. AINSLIE,

Late Member of the Medical Staff of Southern India, to that Honourable Board on the same subject.

BY J. MORISON, GENT.

London.

1825.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

PREFACE.

HAVING seen in the public papers an advertisement of Dr. Ainslie's Letter, addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United East India Company, on the Cholera Morbus of India, curiosity induced me to make myself acquainted therewith, as likely to contain the most recent information concerning the theory and prescriptions of the medical men of that country with regard to the treatment of this disease, and with the view to investigate whence such a mortality could arise, and for which no stop or remedy had yet been found. Having learnt therefrom the theory and prescriptions hitherto in use by the medical profession to combat such a disease, I must confess that I did not expect to find them so fallacious and detrimental, as it seems from it they really were, and I am now no longer surprised at their little success, and the unstopped ravages that this disease has made. It appears to me, and as it seems, Dr. Ainslie experienced it so, that if they had wished to perpetuate, and make this disease uniformly fatal, they could not have adopted any other theory and practice more certain for that purpose. To cure vomiting and purging, allay spasms and irritation, and to revive the sinking vital energy for these purposes, to have recourse to bleeding, opiates, and stimulants, must, on a little reflection, strike every rational unbiassed mind as the most improper course to be pursued, and could only have the effect (as too long experience has shown) of terminating fatally for all those who were so treated. Indeed, it may be gathered from Dr. Ainslie's Letter, that those had the best chance of surviving this so fatal disease, who were left to the resources of nature only. Such being the candid

avowal of a medical gentleman—that the professsion was still in want of any sure data or principle, to act upon with regard to the treatment of Cholera Morbus, it is to be hoped that suggestions coming from one not regularly of that profession, will be harkened to and received with that attention, so as to procure for them at least a fair trial. He proposes a remedy rational, simple, and consonant to nature, both efficacious and innocent, of which hundreds in this country can already bear testimony. A remedy seemingly provided by nature for the cure of such a disease—a remedy which only causes vomitting when the state of the stomach requires it, which vomitting is over in an instant, and leaves you already relieved, and the remedy is still retained in the stomach, to pursue silently, even in sleep, its further operations of evacuating downwards, the great needful point in this disease, and the effects of this remedy are so easy, certain, and safe, as to appear miraculous, but in a rational comprehensible manner.

London, July, 1825.

A LETTER,

&c.

*To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United
East India Company.*

HONOURABLE SIRS,—

HAVING perused a letter addressed to your Honourable Board, by a late Member of the Medical Staff of Southern India, containing observations on the Cholera Morbus of that country, and although not of the medical profession myself, or ever having been in India, yet I feel confident in being able, and that it is a duty I owe to humanity, to combat much of the theory and practice therein prescribed.

At the same time I am happy to own, that I consider Dr. Ainslie's mode of treatment far more rational than, and superior to, the means and prescriptions in common use there, and hitherto employed by medical men; and he himself acknowledges, that in consequence of the uniformly bad success attending it, he had been obliged to abandon the theory and mode of treatment generally in use there for this disease, and to adopt another mode and other prescriptions, by the application of which he had been more fortunate.

Here, then, we have the disapprobation of a medical gentleman of all that has been hitherto done for the prevention and cure of this disorder,—a treatment, too, which has been exercised for ages on a theatre of the world where it is supposed that there are men of the greatest talents and investigation in medical knowledge.

Dr. Ainslie candidly owns that the bad success of the pre-

scriptions and applications in use, had compelled him to deviate therefrom, and make trial of some other mode to stop the ravages of this direful disease.

It is not necessary for my purpose to spin out the length of this letter, and fatigue the patience of your honourable Board, nor to go over and pass in review the opinions entertained, and treatment pursued hitherto by medical men, with regard to the disease in question ; suffice it to say, that they have all been found unavailing, nor has any true light been thereby thrown on the subject. They therefore should be consigned to the oblivion which they merit.

Indeed it appears, by what may be gathered from Dr. Ainslie's Letter, that the treatment pursued could only make the disease more fatal and mortal, than if the patient had been left to the sole resources and operations of nature, which no doubt will in many cases be adequate to the relief of the sufferer.

It is evident the prescriptions alluded to were erroneous, and quite contrary to what they should have been ; can we, then, wonder at the bad success that has attended them ?

The cause, the real efficient cause, of Cholera Morbus, is the same as that of all other colics, namely, a highly vitiated, morbid, and acrimonious state of the humours, and principally of the bile, brought on by a neglected state of the stomach and bowels, and excited thereto by the heat of the climate, and casual alterations of the atmosphere.

In such a state, these corrupt, tenacious humours obstruct, choke up, convulse, and paralyse what may be called the seat of life, which is the region of the heart and stomach, thereby, in most cases, first producing vomiting, and ending in sinking of the pulse and of all energy, spasms and death.

In those cases where vomiting does not take place at all, and which has the effect of relieving the system a little, the danger is still more imminent, few hours sufficing to put an end to the life of the patient.

Let me here examine what has been the practice hitherto of the medical profession to combat such a terrible disease. They have only applied themselves to allay its symptoms or effects ; they have neglected to go at once to the source and eradicate the cause, without which there can be no real cure.

They think to appease the vomiting and remove the spasms,

by giving anodynes and stimulants of various kinds, using embrocations, bleeding, and mercury.

They have not considered that this vomiting and spasms are only symptoms produced by the morbid nature of the humours about the stomach and heart, which irritate and convulse the fibres, destroy the energy of the heart, which appears by the sinking of the pulse and coldness of the extremities, as we frequently see in many diseases of this country.

This irritability, this sinking of the vital energy, and coldness of the extremities, are not causes, but effects, and are only to be relieved by taking out of the system the morbid humour which is oppressing it, and is the cause of these symptoms. Vain will your attempt be to appease irritation by anodynes, or give energy by stimulants; the patient will the sooner fall a victim from such treatment.

Dr. Ainslie next describes the appearances and symptoms of this disease, when allowed to take its natural course, and unassisted by medicine, when, according to the constitution and state of the patient's humours, it frequently terminates favourably.

This takes place after several efforts of vomiting, which have in part discharged the stomach of the morbid, malignant humours, and natural evacuations downwards take place, which give instantaneous relief: the patient falling into a calm sleep, awakes, one may say, to life and health,—so great and instantaneous is the difference between right and wrong in the treatment of this disease, or of any other.

Has not the medical profession to reproach itself with the absurdities and errors which it has so long practised upon mankind, and shutting their eyes against all the facts and illustrations which nature furnishes us with during disease?

Dr. Ainslie informs us, too, that by anodynes you lull the patient into a transitory rest, but that you do no real good, and that the disease returns with redoubled force, till you have eradicated the malignant humours, the cause of the disease; and to this I can easily give credit.

Such being the state and symptoms of this disease, against which the various treatments by the medical profession have proved ineffectual, I may be allowed to advert to the prescription advised by Dr. Ainslie, the good effects of which he has witnessed.

This consists in large doses of a preparation of magnesia

which Dr. Ainslie has found out neutralizes the acidity of the bile, to which state of acidity he ascribes the cause of the disease.

This prescription produced some loose stools, and the patients found relief; and which I make no doubt was the case.

But what are the inferences to be drawn from this? Merely that evacuations, however they are procured, are the only thing which give relief in this disorder, by getting rid of the malignant humours; but certainly it cannot be maintained that magnesia is the most proper agent for this purpose.

Dr. Ainslie seems to lay great stress on the magnesia neutralizing the ascendant juices of the stomach; but allow me to ask, does he think that this neutralizing alone would have been sufficient to cure the patients, if the free evacuations had not followed?

Dr. Ainslie admits, that in this disease, when it passes off favourably, unassisted by medicines, free natural evacuations, caused by the bile, take place of themselves; so far the magnesia could do no harm, as not counteracting this tendency of the body; perhaps even it might do some good, and quicken the operations of nature to that effect,—so slender in such cases is the partition between life and death.

As to the subsequent part of his treatment, and in a state of convalescence, either by giving calomel or opiates, I must entirely dissent from it.

The grand obstacle certainly has not been got rid of, and subdued: but still there must have been malignant humours left behind; and, without getting rid of them too, the patient will have but a tedious, precarious convalescence, and his case may probably degenerate into some chronic disease. As to employing the bile of beasts, and galvanism, it is so erroneous and visionary, and smells so much of the specific and miraculous, and other absurdities of the present medical art, as not to be worth noticing, any more than that in cases where magnesia did not succeed, it was owing to its being administered in milk. Why milk should be preferred, I certainly, however, can see no good reason. I beg to observe that all the attempts of chemistry to form a preparation similar to the human bile, will be fruitless: as well might you desire them to form an eye gifted with the powers of vision. The bile, like other juices, is an emanation from and its good quality depends upon the purity of, the blood.

I have now to submit to your honourable Board what I conceive to be the proper remedy for this disease,—a remedy simple, founded on reason, nature, and, as I may say, analogy ; for I have never been in India, nor an eye-witness of Cholera Morbus : analogy, however, and an attention to the operations of nature in such cases, may be deemed as sure guides as any.

As I have explained in my works, “ Important Advice,” and “ More New Truths,” the cause, the efficient cause, of all disease, is the same in Greenland as under the line ; the only difference is, that in the latter it comes to a height sooner, and acts more rapidly.

It appears from a perusal of Dr. Ainslie’s letter, that no relief or cure ever takes place in a patient, till after free evacuations, either naturally or from the assistance of medicines ; and that then the restoration of the patient to health is almost instantaneous ; and that it is so I can well believe and am convinced of : it is agreeable, too, to what I have said in the same works, where, under the head “ Colics,” it is stated that they are the soonest cured of all our diseases, when properly treated.

Now this proper treatment consists only in procuring free evacuations. If you begin and continue in that way, you are sure to subdue the disease.

I would therefore propose, that on the first symptoms of this disease, and especially if it is raging in the country, that the patient take a strong dose of the vegetable universal medicine, No. 2, 15 or 20 pills.

In a short time they will procure salutary evacuations ; and if there is a disposition to vomiting, they will facilitate it, which will do much good, and empty the stomach of the morbid humours, whatever their qualities may be.

Let no one feel astonishment at prescribing a medicine of an emetic quality to cure a vomiting : it is proceeding on the same just principle as taking a purgative medicine to cure a dysentery or violent diarrhœa ; as in both cases you must get rid of the morbid acrimonious humours, which are the exciting cause of both.

These medicines are not, properly speaking, emetic ; they only prove so occasionally, from the quality of the humours they meet within the stomach.

Should the dose of pills be rejected immediately, which

may happen, they will nevertheless have done some good, and the dose should be repeated in a short time—in half an hour—when the stomach will be more capable of retaining them.

Though part of the first dose should have been retained in the stomach, there need be no apprehension of them both conjoined being too strong, being perfectly innocent, and they will only act the quicker, and the patient will the sooner be relieved.

If the first dose has been all retained, and produced some effect, but symptoms still continue alarming, a similar dose is to be repeated in ten or twelve hours, or sooner, which in no case can do any harm.

But if great improvement of the patient's state has taken place the second dose may be delayed till the expiration of twenty-four hours, and continue so daily for some days, till quite well; and by no means think of using any opiates or stimulant medicines, whatsoever.

If the stomach should have continued in such an irritable state that two doses of pills have been visibly rejected, still they will have done much good, and tended to allay the irritation, which proceeds only from the great acrimony of the bile and humours; then a strong dose of the pills, from fifteen to twenty, may be dissolved in a little boiling water, and drank lukewarm.

In this liquid state they will sooner produce their effect in the stomach, and probably be retained; and from the beginning of the disease, glysters of a strong infusion of senna or castor oil should be given, which will facilitate the operation of the pills downwards,—the great desideratum in this disease being to procure speedy and copious evacuations.

A dose of the vegetable aperient powders should always be taken as soon as the pills have begun to operate, and may be used as a lemonade throughout the day.

Should the disorder from the beginning have appeared violent, and attended with spasms, it will be always well to use the warm bath repeatedly. The temperature thereof should be high, and the patient remain a considerable time in; this will allay the spasms, and with evacuations will always give ease.

I have often had occasion to remark, that a person whose stomach is loaded with phlegmy, acrimonious humours, will

sometimes vomit immediately on taking the pills, for a minute or two, but it subsides instantaneously, and the patient feels much relieved from it; and yet the pills have not been rejected, as they have produced next morning their customary effects: this is altogether an operation of nature, finding out at once what the stomach stands in need of; it will therefore be satisfactory, to examine the contents so vomitted immediately, to ascertain whether the pills are come up or not: if there is any doubt, it will be always prudent to repeat them, as more or less of them can do no harm: this should be pursued when the case is bad and violent, as delay might be dangerous. In common cases this repetition is not necessary, unless the patient choose it himself, well persuaded as he will be that they will only do him good sooner; others again may allow an interval of three or four hours, or wait till morning. As for drink, I would recommend warm lemonade or acid fruits alone; and if the patient chooses at any time to smoke a little tobacco, it won't hurt him.

When neither vomiting nor purging take place, it shows that the danger is very great indeed, arising from the morbid tenacious humours, and the insensibility which they have caused: in such cases the dose of pills should be augmented twenty or more, and if that does not succeed in procuring evacuations upwards or downwards, recourse should be had to strong doses in a liquid state,—well impressed as you should be, that no relief is to be expected but by procuring speedy and copious evacuations.

It may not be unnecessary to add, that this is the mode of treatment to be followed when the disease has already taken place, and is in its height, and consequently is the more difficult to manage and combat; but if a few doses of this universal medicine had been taken some days previously, the attack would have been prevented without any trouble, or passed off so slightly as not to be worth noticing; for certainly the patient had felt some derangement in his health; and if the disease is raging in the country, such a precaution should not be neglected.

As this dreadful malady arises solely from an accumulation of the bilious and other humours, and the malignant acrimonious qualities thereof, the previous diminution of those humours cannot fail to carry off the seeds or the *materiel* of the disease.

Such is the remedy and mode of treatment I have to propose to your honourable Board for trial, to stop this scourge in India ; and of which I can affirm, as is commonly said of other new remedies, if it should do no good, it can do no harm ; and that it presents moreover a reasonable prospect of success ; many in this country having taken it with the greatest benefit, and, though unbelievers at first, found, to their great surprise, that in the use of these medicines, there can be no excess, and that their effects are always beneficial.

I would beg too of medical men, as they value the lives and comfort of their fellow-citizens, to reflect and ponder on the following new truth, now no longer a problem ; viz. as there is an organization of the stomach and bowels, by means of the juices from the digestion of food, to nourish the whole body,—which animal process no one yet has affirmed that he understood, or that it is comprehensible to our senses,—so, likewise, by the action and means of these vegetable purgatives there is another organization and process in the human body capable of carrying off all that is inimical and hurtful to our bodies ; and which, being agreeable to our natures, never can be overdone, and is at all times salutary.

I have the honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your very obedient servant,

JAMES MORISON,

POSTSCRIPT.

19th July, 1825.

MY DEAR SIR,

In the conversation I had with you yesterday on the subject of my works, you seemed apprehensive that by a week's, two weeks', a month's purging (and that strongly too) for the cure, or to eradicate any disorder, injury might be done, or some of those finest juices carried away which are thought essential to health, and that therefore this would be detrimental to the body ; but let me say, if, after a month's purging, every one has felt their body and mind stronger and more energetic, their appetite good and regular, evacuations the same, their sleep good, their inclinations and powers too with regard to sexual intercourse not diminished, but improved, and this may be reckoned as the highest and truest criterion of real good sound health ; I say, if they have found all these improved, it is evident that their bodies have not suffered in any manner, but on the contrary have been ameliorated and perfected.

All our juices whatsoever derive from the blood : it alone enters our internal frames, it nourishes and supports every other part, and it is only when the blood is overloaded with vicious, acrimonious humours, that all the different diseases we see in the world commence. For the sake of example, we will take the bile, as being most illustrative, and its state being the cause, the exciting cause of the Cholera Morbus : the bile is likewise a juice, emanating from the blood, supplied by and from it to dissolve our aliments, and carry on the operation of digestion As you will have seen from Dr. Ainslie's

works on the Cholera Morbus, addressed to the Honourable the Board of Directors of the East India Company,—he proposes, merely as a cure for this disorder, to neutralize the bile, which he has found to be of an acid nature; and which probably it may be. He seems to think, that there is in the body, in the stomach, just a certain quantity of this bile—a vessel filled with it,—and that if he can alter its quality for a short time, he has attained a cure. Dr. Ainslie and all other physicians before him, seem to have forgotten, that this quality of the bile is owing to the general state of the mass of humours in the blood, and whole body, and which, during a state of violent disease are successively brought by the circulation to the stomach and bowels, (the blood thus endeavouring to throw off the corrupt humours and purify itself) and that merely neutralizing by the magnesia the small quantity of acrid bile it mixes with, cannot be sufficient for the relief of such a violent disorder: these acrid humours still springing up afresh for some time, from the blood, required to be carried off promptly. I might ask, too, if it is reasonable or in nature to expect that a fluid, which in its then state, is highly corrupt, acrid, and stinking with putridity, should be by any agent whatever converted at once into a pure and innocent one?—Will it not retain still much of its former qualities, or will such a procedure be sufficient to drain organs whence this corruption proceeds, and, as it is constantly flowing towards them from the blood, till such time as copious evacuations take place, which in reality carry off their morbid humours. Do such phenomena take place in nature anywhere else? Certainly not. Although a patient may survive such an inefficacious half treatment, yet, by your not favouring and assisting the designs of nature, you have shut up in the individual's body corruption which should have been evacuated, and will be the cause of soon bringing on him chronic infirmities; whereas, if properly treated, it would have proved a source of lasting health.

It is not therefore presuming too much to affirm that, in those cases where the patient recovered, having taken magnesia, he would have done so without it—as Dr. Ainslie owns often happens. All that can be said in favour of magnesia amounts to this—that it did no harm, as the prescriptions in use hitherto have done—but still it is proceeding on the same erroneous and false principles as before, or rather without

any fixed principle at all, and groping about in the darkness, trying and catching at every thing. The same reasoning likewise applies and holds good with regard to all other diseases, wherever they may have settled, or whatever direction they may have taken, owing to tendencies in the body, which we cannot investigate, nor would it be any ways useful if we could. Suffice it for us to have found out the grand general cause, and the means of eradicating and extirpating this cause. By this I mean to say, that an individual whose blood and humours are in a previous corrupt acrimonious state, you may predict to a certainty that this individual will be attacked with a serious disease, but you cannot foresee what disease it will be, or what course or direction the humours will take, or under what symptoms they will show themselves: but they alone are the cause of all diseases, and required only to be evacuated, and thus a timely application of the remedy would have prevented the explosion. The present medical profession, in its actions, may be said to resemble a man who finds himself in an unknown forest during the darkness of night—he turns aside and alters his direction at every tree he stumbles upon, and bewilders himself the more, although the true straight road was close by his side from the beginning.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JAMES MORISON.

APPENDIX TO MORISONIANA.

*Petition to Parliament, signed by Sixty-three Inhabitants of
London, in Summer, 1827.*

To the Right Honourable the House of Commons of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of
London Showeth:—

That we, the undersigned, impressed with the justness of
Mr. MORISON the Hygeist's theory of medicine, and more-
over having made trial of the efficacy and innocence of his
medicines and practice upon ourselves, and witnessed them
on others with unparalleled success, the patient not requiring
regimen nor confinement during the time of his taking them ;
and having also seen the accounts transmitted from the West
Indies, respecting the use and benefit derived from these me-
dicines ; we are fully persuaded that all diseases of the body,
no matter how long standing, may be carried off by a perse-
verance in the above medicine.

That we your petitioners have therefore lost all confidence
in the present theories and practice of medicine, and we are
convinced that a reform in medicine would be the most useful
and economical of all reforms ; and that, independent of the
health of the community gaining thereby, an enormous saving
in money, to the amount of many millions, would accrue to
the nation in these times of unexampled distress. His Ma-
jesty's Army and Navy would thereby be kept in sound health,
in all the stations where they may be wanted ; and one thou-
sand soldiers in health are of more use under a General, than
two thousand, many of them invalid, and attended by a nu-
merous retinue of medical paraphernalia. The Hospitals
would be purged of their present miserable inmates, the ex-

pense of which is so great a burden to the nation. The sending out recruits to replace the mortality on foreign stations, and bringing home invalids, are attended with most serious expenses, and may be much diminished. Mr. MORISON offers to remedy this at one-sixth of the present expense, and he would be happy to give proof of the efficacy of his medicine by practising upon any of the invalid soldiers in any of his Majesty's Hospitals.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that your Honourable House will take the same into your most serious consideration.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

M. Hume, M. P. Mr. Alderman Wood, M. P. and Mr. Alderman Waithman, M. P. were each of them separately requested to present the above petition, which they declined as being, they said, of a nature not cognizable by Parliament; and there the matter rested.

THE STANDARD OF OPPOSITION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE standard of opposition—of open opposition—to the medical and surgical professions, is now raised: it is proper that the public should be instructed hereon. The members of the British College of Health, founded by Mr. MORISON, the Hygeist, and his coadjutors, make this public declaration, that they have already experienced in their numerous practice, and will prove to the satisfaction of every one, (by curing any disease or surgical case whatsoever,) that the present medical and surgical professions are entirely wrong in all their maxims, theories, and practices, injuring thereby the health and lives of the community at large. They make this appeal to the public not without the best grounds. All diseases and surgical cases will be soon radically cured, by their prescriptions and medicines only; and parents, to whom by

nature, the care of their offspring is entrusted, will see them grow up in health, strength, and beauty, exempt from the diseases and calamities that are now befalling them. Competition in all branches is useful to society, and persons may now make choice for curing their diseases between the Hygeists, physicians, doctors, or surgeons, giving to either the praise they merit. The British College of Health has not arisen from the support and donations of the great or rich—it is founded solely by its own merits.

Copy of a Letter from T. MOAT, of Devonport, to MR. MORISON, the Hygeist, London.

Exeter, No. 1, Hill Court, July 10th, 1828.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

“There is,” as says our immortal bard, “a tide in the affairs of all men, which if taken at its rise, it will lead to fortune:” so, in one of these fortuitous, or apparently accidental circumstances in the life of all whose history is worthy of recording, there are none who are capable of the least reflection, who will not acknowledge that in some period of their lives, they can clearly feel and recollect that they have been influenced by events so contrary to all human foresight or calculation, that they are compelled to admit that nothing but a supernatural direction of secondary causes could have produced such unlooked-for effects; and which, if duly appreciated, and acted upon with appropriate gratefulness and circumspection, would not only have “led,” but driven them “to fortune,” or some great good. I believe that there are very few who have not had cause to lament the rejection of this divine direction, at least once in their lives; and that there are many who have had frequent repetitions of these supernatural drags, as though the divine angler was determined to hook his favourites at last. Impressed with this conviction on my mind, and confirmed by the observations and incidents in the lives of others, who are almost universally admitting that they have let slip many favourable opportunities of probable success, which had escaped them

through their own negligence or undervaluing; I am led to consider the extraordinary circumstances which first drove me into your presence as the greatest blessing that has befallen me (as to the concerns of this life) during my pilgrimage on earth, for the last sixty years of an unavailing search after that health and strength of body, which I conceive to be the birthright of all the sons of men.

I, like nine-tenths of my fellow-sojourners on earth, whether from inheritance, inattention in childhood, carelessness in youth, negligence in manhood, maltreatment of the faculty in every stage of life, or, more generally, from a combination of all these causes together, have laboured up the weary hill of life, with an ever-ailing, weakly, spare frame, which in every stage, (to the appearance of all around me,) wore the close approach of a consumption, for which I was led to believe there was no cure, and which could only be warded off, or protracted to the short period of a few years, by the extreme of care, and abstinence from every excess of the usual indulgences and enjoyments of life. By a parsimonious adherence to this imperious necessity, I have, however, spanned out my existence to this advanced period, much beyond my early expectation—never seriously ill, but always looking for that attack which, from the loss of six children, from the age of nine to twenty-one years, in consumptions, assured me was to be my fate. Time having driven me beyond the usual period of that mode of exit, I have found that my old system of attack upon the lungs has shifted its quarters, and that a huskiness on the chest, a dry, excoriating cough, and a hectic breathing, threaten all the approaches of an asthma.

At this period, when under the influence of a violent inflammation in my left hand and arm, occasioned by a slight scratch on the fore finger, on which I had undergone a surgical operation, without which, from my then ignorance of the nature of my case and frame, I had every apprehension of losing a part, if not the whole of my limb, as the contraction of every sinew of the hand, up to the arm pit, and the excessive pain all down the left side to the short rib, threatened the most serious consequences: at this period, kind Providence, by one of those fortuitous circumstances above noticed, threw me in your way of ameliorating the miseries of human life. My helpless hand drew you into

inquiries ; your (to me) new views of the cause of ill health struck me with astonishment, and entering into your theory, of the impurity of the blood being the cause of all disease, with every plausible conviction, I determined on putting it to the proof by becoming your patient ; the result of which is, the contraction of the sinews gave way with the first dose of five pills of No. 1 ; the second dose of the same number completely removed the contraction in the arm, and every symptom of pain in the side ; and the repetition of from five to ten pills, alternately of Nos. 1 and 2 for ten days, gave me the usual action of my thumb and three fingers ; and the daily improvement in the wounded fore-finger, gave me the full assurance that the necessary perseverance in the daily dose would effect a certain and perfect cure. Determined to put your (what I conceived) bold assertion of "a continued purgation being not only not injurious, but highly beneficial to the inner coats of the intestines," to the test of an uninterrupted continuance of the dose ; I have now been under their operation thirty days, by which I am come to the clear and full conviction, that you are perfectly borne out in your assertion ; if I may be allowed to judge from my own case, and in drawing my comparison from what I was, and ever have been, with what, thank God, and the blessing of your introduction, I now am.

From the general debility of my frame, tender bowels, bad digestion, and constant bilious affection, attended with hard phlegmy expectoration, head ache, dimness of sight, and difficulty of speaking, with a husky cough ; I have ever laboured under the deprivation of receiving that natural nourishment which the vegetable world so amply presents for the support of the human frame, and which is so necessary in the forwarding of the digestion of animal food, and the regular supply and purification of the stream of life. Likes and dislikes to particular aliments ; voracity of appetite, and no appetite ; have been my constant attendants, but from irregular digestion, productive of no nourishment ; whilst the continual attack of acrimonious bile was kept under by the constant use of magnesia with which the bile was temporarily neutralized, and carried off with griping lodgments in the bowels ; thus, then, was the real state of my frame, up to the period when kind Providence directed me to your presence : I am now, and I attest it before God, and all the

world, free from every sensation or idea of ailing in every sense of the word : my breath is free as air itself ; I can read aloud two hours without fatigue ; my sleep is sound ; my mind calm and incapable of being ruffled even by the storms of life ; my intellects, mind, and spirits, buoyant and expansive ; my pallid and deep-lined countenance has become comparatively plump, and tinged with the bloom of health ; my dim eyes bright ; my sight clear, and my powers of vision considerably enlarged ; my appetite good, but neither voracious nor attended with particular desires of choice, taking all things in common, and unattended with fears of mixture, convinced that all that nature presents for the food of man, is good, and lends each its portion, for the benefit of his health : crude vegetables, or salads, saturated in vinegar, (against which the supporters of the mucous membrane system, and indeed the common feelings of mankind would decry as an abomination whilst under a strong regime of purgation,) I find a nourishing relish of the highest zest : in short, I am become a new man, and feel that I am now only beginning to live : and how have I attained this great gift ? — simply by swallowing five or ten pills on going to bed ; after which I have six hours sound sleep ; awake in perfect calmness ; have one, and only some times two copious evacuations, in undisturbed tranquillity : take my two or three hours' sweet repose ; rise to a hearty breakfast, at which I take my tea, coffee, or chocolate, with eggs, fish, meats, or salads, with equal indifference, as nothing interferes with the operation ; take exercise, or follow the avocations of the day with agility and perfect ease ; take a hearty dinner of any thing or every thing, and in any quantity in moderation ; free from all fears of weather, temperature of air, or clothing ; fatigue from exercise, unknown ; after tea, I take no other meal, and have no desire for any ; and at bed time begin the same routine for another day of real pleasure and health, to which I now seem to have a common right, having the sure means of enjoying it in my possession.

From what I have experienced in my own case, (which I believe is that of a great majority of mankind,) I declare that your theory is founded on the only true system of procuring health to the sick, and of preventing sickness (which is still better than the cure) to the most robust or healthy : that the purification of the blood by vegetable purgatives is

the only true desideratum in the medical art; and that the new fangled doctrine of the destruction of the mucous membrane of the intestines by excessive purgation is an ignus fatuus of quackie invention: for if the rapid passage of an almost clear fluid could have this effect, what must be the consequences of hard and morbid matter forcing their way and scraping this mucous membrane at every stretch of their passage to a vent? This mucous membrane either is, or is not, an internal lining to the intestines, as in the mouth, the socket of the eye, &c.; if it is, as it must be, unless that portion of our frame is formed on principles different to every other, then must it possess all the powers of expansion and collapsion necessary to perform its natural functions, and that which passes through its orifice with most ease—that is, in a more or less fluid state must be more or less destructive to the lining of this membrane: if it is not this inner lining of the intestine, then must it be a fluid matter adhering to this very lining, and as a protection from friction to it; as in the manner of the fluid round the ball of the eye, the saliva of the mouth, &c. and which cannot be injured by the fluids produced by vegetable purgatives; and can only be corroded by mineral medicines, spirituous liquors, or dry hard undigested substances passing through the intestines.

Thus, sir, I have at your request given you a true and fair statement of my case, and candidly laid before you the result of my perseverance in the application of your inestimable medicine, which has not only restored me to perfect health, but insured me of the means (in my firm belief) of securing it to a good old age: in gratitude for which great blessing, for the good of my fellow-men, and for the furtherance of your interests, I hereby authorize you to make what use you please of my name, by publishing the whole or any part of my observations; deeming the acknowledged sanction of cases of cure highly essential to your service, and the public good: and I furthermore bind myself to promote the introduction of your mode of combatting and overcoming all curable diseases of the human frame in every family I can reach with my increasing exertions, which can never compass the extent of the debt of gratitude I feel I must ever owe you for the inestimable blessing of health which I have received at your hands. I have read the whole of your publications with a great deal of interest, and admire

your strength of argument against the ignorance and malpractices of the whole medical host, who have so long purloined the public purse, and sent their myriads to their untimely graves: an egregious evil which every family, in all what is termed civilized nations, has mourned over, but never, till now, saw the means of subduing; and ages yet to come, (if such there are to be,) will bless the æra when a MORISON led them to the new and true light.

If I might presume the permission of giving an opinion, I would recommend (should you intend to re-publish your works, and you mean to discontinue the *Anti-Lancet*,) that you concentrate the whole in one volume, with a copious index, and at a cheap rate, so as to insure a general perusal—as the diffusion of your concentrated views of disease, in one uniform series, will be a lasting memorial of your new art, and supersede the necessity of constant and expensive advertisements.

To wish you health and long life, (having the means of enjoying both in your possession,) were as superfluous as to wish you success in your laudable pursuit of dispensing both to the world—which, if there is any common sense extant in the earth, is certain. I shall conclude with assuring you that I shall be ever ready to promote your interest in any way you can point out, receiving your commands as the highest duty in the performance;

And am, Sir,

Your ever grateful and obliged humble servant,

THOMAS MOAT.

P. S. From the age of 12 to that of 55, T. M. was in that state of weakly debility, which is to be found in some branch of almost every family, which indicates a rapid decline, with a life not worth a year's purchase at any period of it. In his fifty-sixth year, his complaints fixed on the chest, in a confirmed asthma, with spitting of blood, which the faculty have all declared to be incurable. In his sixtieth year, however, he was completely cured by the Hygeist's invaluable medicine, and is now in full health, and capable of walking twenty miles a day without fatigue, and can talk or read aloud for two hours, with a full and clear voice, without once gasping for breath, which is altogether a new life.

A CURE OF THE SPASMS IN THE CHEST.

Mr. MORTON,
SIR,

Devonport, Sept. 16th, 1820.

I FEEL it a duty I owe you, through whose instrumentality I am restored to health, to lay before you my case, which, for the benefit of my fellow-men, I duly authorize you to publish in any way you may think proper.

From excessive blowing on every kind of wind instrument, as leader of bands in the Navy, with the heavy duty of master at arms, (last in the Windsor Castle,) my health and general constitution has been considerably impaired. Attacked with tightness and spasms in the chest, general debility followed, so that I was compelled to lay aside the operative part of my profession, and sought for a remedy to my growing disease, which I found could not be effected by the bracing medicines given me by the doctors: when, by the blessing of Heaven, I met with Mr. MOAT in Exeter, who introduced your pills to my notice, which, to my astonishment, gave me ease the very first dose of five pills; and, after continuing the same quantity for fourteen days successively, I find myself perfectly restored, and capable of going through my old exertions with confidence and ease; and what is best of all, I feel assured, that (in the constant possession of your invaluable medicine) I hold in my hands the certain means of securing my health (barring accidents) to a good old age.

With the conviction that your system of purifying the blood, and thereby securing health by means of vegetable purgatives only.

I am, Sir,

Your debtor for my health,

And ardent recommender of your invaluable medicine,

Most sincerely, yours, &c.

JOHN BORLASE.

**FIRST ANNUAL REPORT of MR. T. MOAT, B. P. P. V.,
Honorary Member of the British College of Health, and
Agent General for Devonshire, Cornwall, Somersetshire,
and the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.**

Devonport, 7th Sept. 1829.

DEAR SIR,

AT your request, I send you my First Annual Report of my proceedings, progress, and extraordinary success, in my honourable profession of sole general agent for the promulgating of your inestimable "*Vegetable Universal Medicine*," in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

Providentially directed to this exalted mission, of alleviating the miseries of my fellow sufferers, labouring under all the varied diseases to which man is heir to, I, from the conviction of the benign yet powerful efficacy of your medicines on my own debilitated frame, which in ten days brought me into a state of health unfelt for *forty years*, (as stated in my letter of thanks to the Almighty and yourself, and with a conscientious view to the public good,) have devoted my whole life to your service, and the delightful labour of convincing those incurables, whose protracted ailings were but the effects of the many-headed monster's maltreatments, that your new and only true theory and practice, (so consonant to common sense, so clearly to be understood by the most unlearned, and so devoid of all the mysteries of past ages, and still practised by the M. D.'s of the day,) is all-sufficient to meet their every complaint with success.

Convinced of the soundness of the principles under which I was actuated, yet aware of the severity of the combat I had to sustain against the prejudices and weaknesses of the infirm, and the consequent opposition of the regular-bred collegians,—of physicians, doctors, apothecaries, &c. &c. I entered the arena of contention with a determined and undaunted boldness, which has been fully justified by the unbounded success of my arduous endeavours—the restoration to health of thousands who had pined in hopeless misery before, and the public attestation of no less than twenty individuals, in grateful homage to the Giver of all Good, and to

you, through whose instrumentality they have been once again made sound, and in full confidence of continuing so.

In the midst of such a dense population as this of Devonport, Plymouth, Stonehouse, Stoke, and the surrounding villages, it is (to me at least) not at all surprising, that so great a blessing should have been embraced and enjoyed by at least five thousand individuals in the course of my twelve months' practice here; independently of *twice that number* under the superintendency of my various sub-agents in the two counties and the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

It may be asked, and you, Sir, may probably surmise the same,—“How is it that, in the midst of so universal a blessing, so few have published their cases and cures?” I would in reply, observe, that I lay it down as an invariable rule, never to urge the measure; but always leave its adoption to the spontaneous effusions of the parties, and on every occasion to have their signature to their attestations: at the same time the well-known reluctance of the world in general to meet the eye of the public, whether from the prejudices of the rank of life of some individuals, the dependence upon the connexions of some, the fears of others under pecuniary restraints, or the deficiency of public spirit of the great majority of all, are arguments sufficient to create the surprise that there are so many, rather than that there are so few. Besides, when I have such voluntary effusions of gratitude as those of a POMEROY and a FRANCIS, (both of whom I never knew or corresponded with on the subject,) the latter coming from the pen of a resurrectionist, wherein he not only acknowledges his own restoration from the bed of death, but also states the cure of seven of his own family, by the same harmless and sure medicine, in complaints as various as would be the modes of practice of the followers of the old school, as well as his voluntarily-attested knowledge of at least *one hundred cures* in his neighbourhood, in almost every complaint that has baffled all the efforts of the faculty; with such evidences as these, (not immediately passing under my eye,) I have sufficient cause of gratulation for the happy result of my mission, and am more satisfied with the quality of the grateful feelings displayed, than in their quantity.

I have, however, *several more* who have offered their publications of thanks for cures, and are, I suppose, in preparation: and several others have authorized me to refer to them

in private, among whom are many of the first respectability in life, who are spreading the fame of the medicine in every direction. Were I to enumerate all the wonders of my performances during this year, they would take me at least two months to transcribe, and fill a large volume. Suffice it to say, that in a case of consumption, (as so determined by the attendaut doctors,) a young woman, whose mother introduced me to her, as given up for death, her feet and the back of her head being believed to be already dead, was *cured, and out in the streets in ten days*, by the simple removal of some trifling obstructions in the intestines, which had checked the free circulation of the blood, and reduced her to the apparent last hour of her existence. Now, what but the *absolute ignorance of the faculty* could have brought this poor creature into the state I found her? Inflammations internally or externally, fevers of every kind, and agues, I am convinced cannot fail, if the patients will persevere in quantities sufficiently large to meet their cases. As for indigestion, bilious or nervous affections, head-aches, constipated bowels, colics, worms, fixed pains in the side, palpitations of the heart, &c. &c. I have ever found that the three first doses have established that confidence in the minds of the patients, that a certain cure is always effected by perseverance.

That some are not cured so soon as others, is not at all to be wondered at, when we consider that no persons are exactly alike in their complaints, any more than they are in the lineaments of their face ; and at the same time take into consideration, that the first of the faculty can only make a probable guess at where the root of the complaint precisely lies, and even then know not how to throw in a specific, to that exact spot which shall not injure the whole frame, or only remove the seat of the disorder to some other quarter. I have, however, invariably found that all these complaints have invariably yielded to the powers of this medicine, and in so short a period as to astonish my patients. The progress I have made in all nervous affections, has established the fame of the Vegetable Universal Medicine as a standard remedy. This dire complaint, on the treatment of which the faculty have so long fattened themselves, I trust, is at least rescued from their unhallowed grasp.

The ladies, too, whether at the commencement or the decline of nature's laws, will live to bless the introduction of

this safe and sure regulator ; and the would-be mothers will know the blessings of a birth. Pregnant ladies insure easy births by a due attention to the medicine up to the last day of delivery, upon the self-evident principle, that, as the intestines are cleansed with a vegetable medicine, that regulates the free circulation and purification of the blood of the mother, (the only nourishment from which the child can gather any growth or strength,) more freedom and power of delivery must be attained, and consequently with more ease and safety to both.

All common head-aches, which generally arise from bilious affections, or constipated bowels, are immediately relieved ; but those which arise from the gummy or incrustated humours in the small vessels of the head, require a length of time to eradicate, yet never fails by perseverance. I have one man in Cornwall, who, as stated to me, has had *no head* for these four years, to answer any of its natural functions, except that part which conveys food into the stomach, but who, by a six-weeks' purgation, has found his head to enable him to attend to the business of life as well as ever. Another writes me to say, that his head, which had been almost useless to him for years, is now " doing its duty, and in daily progress of a cure." He is astonished at the immense quantity of slimy glares which comes from him, and adds, "I am almost a miracle to myself. I have taken above three thousand pills, without a day's intermission, and am still expelling *the root of all evil* as profusely as ever.

Here, now, is a gentleman who has come to the rational conclusion, from the perusal of your works, and the well-tryed experience of your medicine, that the root of all disease lies in the glary substances interlining the intestines, which he is determined to expel to the last dregs, on the certainty of drawing those about the brain into the bowels,—of expelling them thereby from out the frame, and of securing again a free circulation in the head, and consequent sound faculties. I have another patient in Devonport, who has taken medicines daily, of all the varied prescriptions of the faculty, for seven years, without any relief. Her complaints were of that complicated kind, that defied all possibility of a true definition, otherwise than that of a general derangement of the intestines, and a constant rising and bursting of inward tumours, without any apparent power of digestion, which proved the

weakness of that necessary function, by the circumstance of the Vegetable Pills, which she had taken for ten days, in quantities from 5 to 10 a day, coming from her in one solid string of undissolved pills. By persevering with 15 pills a day, she has got a regular passage of slimy, gummy matter, in vast profusion. She is gaining strength daily,—has taken upwards of 5,000 pills, and, as she says, “almost lives upon them,” as nothing ever gave her the relief she has experienced, or even a hope of ever being cured, of which she is now confident. With these proofs, then, of the immense quantity taken in some deep-rooted or chronic disorders, we have every conviction of the innocency of the medicine, and at once stop the mouths of the faculty who would underhandedly dissuade the world from taking them, as “being highly injurious”—to their craft no doubt.

In cases of Erysipelas, I have been very successful in prevailing on the patients to proceed with the necessary perseverance. I have one lady, of the first respectability, who has, as she says, “been mauled by the doctors for many years,” with an erysipelas in the hip, by which she had a contraction of the limb, and walked with crutches, unable to rise or sit down without assistance. She has now got the use of “her wooden leg,” as she called her shortened limb, has discarded her crutches, and, in full health, taken a trip to town, to sound your fame amongst her friends in the great metropolis.

In that dreadful complaint, Asthma, when the accumulated humours of past years have been incrustated on the chest of the aged, for which the faculty, one and all, declare there is no remedy, I have been invariably successful, than which nothing can more clearly prove the soundness of your general theory. If three instances given in the published cases of cures of asthma, were not sufficient demonstration of the fact, I can give fifty references of equal notoriety, in all ages from five to eighty-four.

I find in all cures of lumbago, pains in the small of the back, stricture, stone, gravel, and all urinary obstructions, an universal remedy in strong doses of the pills.

Independent of the cure of stricture published, I am prepared to give many respectable references of cures.

In cases of syphilis, in all its stages, I invariably cure, in

times proportioned to the quantity of that noxious drug, mercury, having been poured into the frame.

The St. Vitus's Dance, published, is the only one that has come within my cognizance; but which, however, must convince the parents of those who are afflicted with that dreadful malady, (which was the precursor of my eldest daughter's consumption and death,) of the means of procuring a certain immediate relief and cure. The same relief has attended my practice in all scorbutic eruptions, scrofula, and running sores.

I have a man in Exeter, who walked with crutches to relieve his pains from seven and twenty running sores all over the body, who could get no relief from the doctors there, but who, with taking only five small boxes, has got many of them quite healed, has thrown away his props, and walks to my depot there, to the astonishment of all who knew him. His complete cure is certain, and he is desirous of publishing his case.

Thus, Sir, I have given you a faint epitome of my first year's work, wherein I have been instrumental in doing much good among the suffering class of our fellow-beings, and trust the same kind Providence will support me through the efforts of the next, with equal, if not with double success. You, Sir, have given me the means of enlarging my sphere of action, by adding Somersetshire to my present province, on which I am about to enter, in full confidence that the wider my exertions are spread, the sooner our united pursuits will grasp the whole empire; and so establish the soundness of your new, and only sound theory for combatting the root of all diseases to which the human frame is subject, upon one simple and universal principle: to the overthrow of the old school and the framing of a new one—the British College of Health, to which all the sons of Esculapius must come to relearn their trade. It is evident that the whole of the humbuggery of the *Materia Medica* must be remodelled on the principle of your new and true light; that the barbarous custom of the ruthless practice of phlebotomy, and the pouring of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances into the human frame, so uncongenial to its nature, and destructive of life, will soon be exploded as useless expedients; and that the time cannot be far off when the wisdom of legislation will make it a capital offence for

any one having a poisonous drug in his possession. To promote the speedy arrival of these changes in the practice of physic, when our fellow-sufferers will be able to doctor themselves with a certain and cheap medicine, I have devoted my future life to your service, and enter upon the second year of my mission under the pleasing auspices of your approval; and full of confidence in receiving the increasing blessings of the convalescent, and cured patients, under my care, and am,

Dear Sir,

Most respectfully and sincerely yours, &c.

THOMAS MOAT.

Full and copious Directions for the Use and Application of the Medicine.

THIS invaluable medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted on oath as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame,) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling of pain, or exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These medicines are comprised in three different articles, only; that is, in two kinds of pills, of different virtue and quality, designated by No. 1 and No. 2—the first is a powerful but most gentle and mild aperient, or opening medicine, detaching and partially removing the bilious, ropy humours,

whilst the No. 2 Pills, carry off with more violence, those, and the serous, acrid, and putrid humours of the body, and strike at the very root of all diseases to which it is incidental; and, taken alternately, act together in the capacity of a ferret in a warren, never resting until every avenue of the human frame is thoroughly searched, and cleansed of its impurities. The powders, again, come in to aid, dilute and carry off the acrimonious humours which the No. 2 Pills, in their rapid passage over the biliary ducts, leave behind in that squeamish sensation of restlessness, which occasionally is experienced in chronic or old established oppressions in the chest; under a course of the medicine where vomiting (in all cases favourable) is not produced, when the powders are found to be highly beneficial, in preventing the necessity of increasing the dose of the No. 2 Pills. The powders are found to soften, cleanse, and detach the acrimonious phlegm; and are cooling, and allay the thirst generally attendant on this unpleasant sensation.

Particular Directions for Use.

1.—As this invaluable universal medicine is now prized beyond all price, as an inestimable domestic blessing, for the prevention of the necessity of the aid of regular bred doctors, except in surgical cases, by making the heads of families their own safe and sure doctors, and thereby not only securing health to themselves and their rising generation, at so trifling an expense, it is necessary to put into their possession the certain means of application in all the various cases to which the human frame is subject.

2.—So varied, indeed are the ailments of mankind, that, like their faces, there are scarcely two alike, and where one universal medicine, like this, is found to strike at the root of all diseases, of whatever name, it were difficult to lay down specific rules for all, where practice and perseverance alone can accomplish the desired effect. Of this, however, we may be assured, that as the medicine is so innocent that a child of a day old may receive it without danger or harm, those of stronger frames need never fear of overdoing themselves with

larger doses ; for, if two or three pills do good, five or six do more, and then produce a certain and decided amelioration ; and, where required in deep-rooted, old-standing, or obstinate cases, twelve or fifteen persevered in daily, eventually cure the most dangerous and severe diseases.

3.—As a general rule, founded on extensive practice, commences with the earliest age, the infant at the breast, who never shows symptoms of uneasiness, or twitchings in its limbs, without some cause of pain, some latent approach to future ill, most generally seated in its bowels, which will most certainly be removed by giving it one pill of No. 1 a day, until well. The best way is, to reduce the pill with a knife into powder, or small pieces, place it at the back of the tongue, and give it the breast.—If pained or uneasy at the time of detention or teething, give it two pills of No. 1 daily ; and if attended with fever or convulsions, fail not to give it three or four of No. 1 and 2 alternately, that is, of No. 1 one day, and of No. 2 the next day. The manner of giving them to the child of six to eighteen months old, is this : scrape the pill into powder, or cut into two, four, or six pieces ; mix them in a teaspoon with thin honey, treacle, sugar and water, or jelly ; then lay the child on its back on the lap, and place the mixture with the finger at the back of the tongue, and where necessary wash it down with any liquid. Children of riper age, that is, from two to ten must be regulated from two to five pills, according to strength and the depth of the disorder. Let not fond mothers fear that a day or even two days' fasting will injure the pet ; in general the ever stuffing of children with all sorts of food lays the foundation of their future ailments, and one day's fasting occasionally would supersede the necessity of physic. The Whooping Cough, Small Pox, or Measles, prevented ; or their inveteracy, if attacked, reduced, by a previous cleansing, when in the midst of the danger of infection ; their rancour rendered harmless by brisk doses when under the affliction : and their after consequences obliterated, by keeping up the action of the medicine (4 to 6—No. 1 and 2 alternately) for at least one week after recovery.

4.—In all cases of *indigestion, nausea, rejection of food, vomittings, bilious or nervous affections, head-ache, and female irregularities*, five pills of No. 1 and 2 for a week, will generally be removed ; but if obstinate, or attended with griping

or flying pains, by increasing the dose a pill or two a day a cure will be sure to be effected. Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging, but bear in mind that this mildly operating medicine puts not weakness into the frame, but most certainly *draws weakness out, leaves strength in its place*, and by giving composed sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food, re-animates the whole frame with vigorous action—clearing the mind, and improving the sight. Whenever, however, a sufficient strength of nerve is wanting to commence with five pills, the timorous patient may begin with three, and experience will soon give them courage, and convince them of the propriety of increasing a pill a day to effect a speedy cure.

5.—In cases of *extreme debility, weakness, wastings, declines, or consumptions* approaching, or in the *last stages*, it is necessary to proceed slowly and cautiously, with two pills of No. 1 and 2 alternately for three or four days, and advance a pill a day unto five, and to stop at that number one and two alternately day after day, unless any feverish affections arise, when it will be found highly and essentially necessary to give stronger doses up to ten or twelve pills, which will always reduce the fever and prevent the necessity of bleeding.—When the fever is allayed, the patient may drop down by degrees to the five pills, and there remain, regulating the number to their own judgment, as they will by that time be fully able to understand by their own practice on themselves, how to act, and to secure a sure return to full health.

6.—In cases of *gout, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, tic doreux, jaundice, liver complaints, or asthma*, commence with five pills No. 1, and next day, at the same hour, five of No. 2; next day repeat the same dose, then increase one pill a day up to eight, and continue daily with that number, increasing further only when fresh or flying pains prove that the medicine is searching or drawing out the acrid humours, the very root of the disease.

7.—For *gravel, stone, and all urinary obstructions, strictures, piles, fistula, lumbago, ruptures, or extreme costiveness*, a brisk action is requisite, and should commence with five No. 1, next day six No. 2, third day repeat the same dose—fourth day same of No. 1; fifth day 8 of No. 2; sixth day repeat and continue eight, unless the desired effect has not been produced, or flying pains increase, when a further quan-

tity will be necessary, fearless of any number up to twelve pills. It will invariably be found that *worms* of whatever kind, will be thoroughly eradicated.

8.—For *dropsies* if in an advanced stage, and to avoid *tapping*, (which never gives but a temporary relief, and always fixes the complaint more deeply into the frame,) an excessive action in the bowels is requisite, as the only passage for the water (the entrance into the bladder being choked up by obstructions in or about the *kidneys*) must be produced by stool: to effect which, let the patient fearlessly take six of No. 2 second night, repeat the same dose next night, fourth night ten of No. 1, fifth ten of No. 2—and continue ten of No. 2 for two or three following nights; if no sensible diminution then takes place, without fear, take fifteen of No. 2 for two or three nights, and if still obstinate let him be sure to take fifteen of No. 2 twice a day, that is night and morning, when he may be assured that the desired effect will be produced, and the water from every part of the frame will pass in shoals through the bowels; and then, and not till then, will the medicine (having got a clear passage) act upon the *kidneys*, (probably with cutting pains, which are very desirable,) and, by moving the original obstructions, clear the passage into the bladder, when a speedy and certain recovery of health will be the consequence. When the water once begins to move, the patient need be under no restriction as to kind or quantity of liquids that may be relished.

9.—*Cholera morbus, fevers, epileptic fits, and apoplexies*, require immediate and powerful evacuations, commencing with ten of No. 1 at night, and ten of No. 2 next morning, increasing in regular doses, viz. one dose of No. 1 and two doses of No. 2, to fifteen or twenty pills twice a day.

If vomitting is produced, it is highly favourable in all cases. As pills are difficult to administer in these extreme cases, they may be reduced to liquid by boiling them in a cup, first putting them in a proper quantity of cold water in the cup, then placing the cup in a pan of cold water, and made to boil on the fire until fully dissolved, then take out the cup and place it in cold water until cool, and immediately give it to the patient, and have the next dose prepared in the same way, to be ready for next time. Bleeding will thus become unnecessary.

10.—*Paralysis, palsy deep-rooted, dry rheumatism, generally the cause of contracted joints, and benumbed inactivity of the limbs*, are all curable by this all-searching medicine; but requires undaunted perseverance, for a length of time, according to the depth of the root of the disorder. To the astonishment of many, however, the complaint has yielded to its powers in eight or ten days, with a firm conviction of amendment, and certainty of a cure by perseverance, while others may be a month before they experience this anxiously-desired change; yet, finding their rest secured at night with sound sleep, and their unrestricted appetite good, their courage emboldens them to proceed with surety of ultimate success. Commence with five of No. 1 and 2 in regular doses night and morning (two hours before breakfast time,) and increase a pill or two a day up to ten, when the patient can regulate his proceedings according to his own judgment, always observing, that flying pains are favourable, and indicate, that increasing doses will ever relieve him, and facilitate the hoped-for cure. If a day or two's rest is desirable, it is always proper, *in all cases*, to reduce the doses by degrees, a few days previously, that the *action of the bowels* be not too suddenly stopped; and, after the rest, to advance, by degrees up to the former number. In all cases, the patients fancy themselves cured before they really are so; but, having the medicine in their possession, they can always ward off any fresh attack in one day, by taking a brisk dose at night, or, indeed at any time of the day. A constant use of the flesh brush, and occasionally warm sea bathing, is highly beneficial.

11.—*Croup, quinsy, glandular swellings, sore throats, spasmodic affections, tightness of the chest, palpitation of the heart, or inward inflammations*, require brisk doses of six of No. 1 and 2 in regular doses, night or morning, each twenty-four hours, eight and eight, to ten and ten, and to continue at that quantity daily, until the desired effect has taken place, and then to reduce downward, by degrees, until quite cured.

In all cutaneous eruptions on the skin, scurvy, scorbutic affections, inflammations, tumours, boils, chilblains, scabs, running sores, ulcers, cancers, erysipelas, white swellings, scrofula, or king's evil, time and perseverance only can effect a cure. One fortnight's constant use of from five to ten pills of No. 1 and 2 in regular doses, will probably produce the favour-

able symptoms of an increase of inflammation on and around the affected parts, or the still more desirable appearance of attacks on some other parts of the body, which proves that the medicine is driving the acrid or morbid humours to a vent, either through the skin or into the bowels; when a few brisker doses will expel them, and pave the way to a cure, which a determined perseverance only can with surety effect.

13.—*Syphilis, or all venereal affections*, will be most certainly eradicated in a short time, by a steady adherence to the taking of six to ten pills a day of No. 2 only, until well, when five of No 1 and 2 alternately for a week, will reanimate the frame in full health and vigour.

To restrain from the use of spirituous liquors is highly essential to a speedy cure.

14.—For *agues*, attend to the last, the 13th class.

By attending strictly to the above directions, the patients are in full possession of all the Hygeist, or his Agents can do for them, and will supersede the necessity of their attendance upon them, every one being now made acquainted with the new theory of the cause of all diseases being in the impurity of the blood, (as clearly laid down in the “Origin of Life;”) that the drawing of those impurities out of the frame, by the use of the “vegetable universal medicine,” is the only possible means of striking at the root of all diseases; and thereby rising to the pinnacle of the medical art, by every one becoming their own doctor. With this inestimable medicine in the house, no doctors can be wanted there.

The barbarous practice of extracting a portion of the pure stream of life, by bleeding, cupping, or leeching, (without which the M. D.'s seem not to know how to allay inflammations, or fevers,) it is hoped will soon be exploded, as this new practice undermines the root, and carries off the cause by purgation only, and by extracting the acrimonious humours, leaves the pure blood (of which we have not one drop too much) entire and free, to circulate through the frame in its course of usefulness, to support it with health and vigour.

It is hoped, too, the destructive use of *opium, laudanum, mercury, calomel, and all mineral substances*, so inimical, uncongenial, and injurious to the nature and frame of man, will soon be discarded as useless expedients.

PROGRESS
OF
THE HYGEIAN THEORY
TOWARDS
UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION,
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

IN taking a hasty survey of the rapid advance which the Hygeian system has made, in spreading conviction of its truths theoretically, as already premised, and practically in its general beneficial effects, in alleviating the sufferings of a large portion of the human race, I shall carefully abstain from the mention of names, where not fully authorised, and from asserting any thing which will not bear the test of the most minute investigation.

MAINE.

MR. RUFUS K. PAGE, *Hallowell*, Sole Agent for this State, has furnished the following Report :

DR. H. S. MOAT,

DEAR SIR,

Having now had twelve month's experience and proof of the soundness of Mr. MORISON's system of treating diseases with the Vegetable Universal Medicines, I am happy to say, from the clearest conviction of their inestimable worth, that from the wonderful effects which have been produced by them, in almost every complaint to which the human frame is liable, and in many cases where almost all hopes of a cure had

been given up, both by the individuals themselves, as well as the faculty; in my estimation, and that of a vast majority of the population of this section of the country, the soundness of Mr. MORISON's new theory of harmlessly, effectually, and immediately striking at the root of the most complicated disease, is perfectly complete in every part; and that disease, let it assume whatever name or form it may, has its origin in the impurity of the blood, by which its free circulation had become retarded, and, as a consequence, disease in some one of the many forms in which it appears, settles in some part of the system of those who have been afflicted.

Were I to enter into a detail of all my wondrous doings in this my first twelve month's dispensation of so universal a blessing, I should swell my communication far too much for a report of this kind; suffice it to say, that in addition to a large number of minor cases, such as colds, coughs, headaches, sore eyes, humours, &c. &c. which have almost invariably given way to a few doses of this medicine, which possesses such a magic power over disease in its varied and multiplied forms, I have a list of cures which have been performed upon many, from which I subjoin for your satisfaction, the following short particulars, without giving their names, as I am not yet at liberty to publish them, but have liberty to refer to them when I wish, for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

Mr. B., of V., had been for years afflicted with an asthmatic complaint, for which he had never been able to find any thing but what afforded only a temporary relief, and his disease would return with increased violence, and he at times was unable to pursue his business, and for whole nights together, could not lie in bed, until after he had taken a few doses of this wonderful medicine, when he almost immediately began to amend; his sleep soon became sound, and, by perseverance, has been perfectly restored, and is now enjoying good health.

Mr. J. R., of H., had long laboured under a complicated disease; could find no relief, was unable for years to perform any manual labour; after taking a few boxes of the pills, was able to follow his occupations as he had not done for years.

A child of Mr. M., of H., about eight months' old, had,

almost from its birth, been afflicted with a distressing humour, for which no cure could be found ; after a few weeks' use of the universal medicines, had the happiness of seeing the humour retiring, and is now wholly recovered, and its skin fair, which was, before the use of the medicines, in many places upon the body, a complete sore.

A daughter of Capt. S., of H., has been cured of a humour, with which she had been tormented for years.

Many families make no use of any other medicine, and feel but little apprehension of ever needing any other.

The demand for the Medicines, I would add, is increasing both with myself and my Agents, and shall soon be able to forward you some certificates of the cures which have been performed by these invaluable medicines.

Wishing you success in your exertions in promoting health, I subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

R. K. PAGE.

Hallowell, 1831.

LIST OF SUB-AGENTS.

GEO. MARSTEN, *Bath* ; S. WATSON, ——— ; J. & J. S. WHITMAN, *Bangor* ; D. GRIFFITH, *Portland* ; J. BUTTERFIELD, *Vassalborough* ; N. MARSH & Co., *Portsmouth* ; and ASA BARTON, *Norway*.

VERMONT.

There has not yet been a resident Agent in this State ; MR. SAMUEL GAGE, *Rutland*, is now appointed State Agent ; JOSIAH GAGE, Sub-Agent, *St. Johnsbury* ; COL. ELLIS, *New Fane*.

The following has come to hand from the latter gentleman :

Dr. MOAT,

SIR,

I have such an opinion of the Universal Medicines, that I will inform you of the effect of them in my family. My

wife has been troubled for about thirty years with a scrofulous complaint, and palpitation of the heart ; nothing would relieve her but bleeding, which has been done for these last fifteen or twenty years, from once in a month, to three times in a week.

During the month of October, last past, her complaints have been more severe than ever before, attended with intermittent fever, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, &c. &c. Hearing of these Medicines for sale at Walpole, N. H., by your agent, Capt. W. GAGE, I sent immediately for a package, and she has taken upwards of one hundred pills now from the 2d of November, inst., to this time. To the great astonishment of us all in this town, she is now in better health than she has been for many years, and is determined to persevere in taking the medicines. I have induced a Mr. Pomeroy to try them ; he is taking them, and they affect him favourably : he has been for two or three years considered as incurable by the Faculty, as in a fast decline ; he has taken them about seven days.

These Medicines being a new thing with us, many who were wishing to improve their health, were afraid to make the trial, until they found the effect it had on my wife, and they are now anxious to get them, and request me to apply for the Agency of this district, to save the trouble and expense of sending so far for it.

Respectfully your obedient,

J. ELLIS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

No report has yet been received from this State, though from the great increasing demands for the medicines therein, little doubt can arise of their having had good effect.

Capt. Wm. Gage, Walpole, Sole State Agent, is in himself a proof of their efficacy in affections of the eyes.

A recent letter mentions the case of a Lady, who had discharged an enormous tape worm.

D. ANDERSON, SUB AGENT, *Keene.*

G. H. FITCH, ————— *Chesterfield.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. E. SHAW, *Boston*, has but recently entered on the Agency, which, however, he was led to undertake from the request of several respectable individuals to have a resident Agent:

RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. H. MIGNOT, *Providence*, has only commenced the State Agency within a short period ; he writes that numbers are trying the medicines, and adds, "In no case have I given them, that they have not succeeded."

MR. S. ASHLEY, JR. SUB AGENT, *Burrelville*.

CONNECTICUT.

Agents not having been heretofore fixed throughout this State, the general effects of the Medicine are but partially known. Letters have been received, speaking in high terms of approbation from *Groton, Newhaven, and Fairfield*.

MR. DENISON BURROWS, AGENT, *Groton, New London, Conn.*

CAPT. WM. JOCELIN, *Newhaven*, will fix Sub Agents in *Hartford, Middlesex, Windham, Toland and Lichfield Cos.*

MESSRS. MOSES BULKLEY & M. A. SHERWOOD, AGENTS, *Southport, Fairfield Co.*

NEW YORK.

Many recommendatory letters can be shown from various parts of the State. The following are the Agents now appointed.

MR. JOHN PELHAM of *Glasco, Ulster, Greene, Dutchess and Columbia Cos.*

ROBERT WHITE, *Albany*.

R. D. McEWEN, *Bainbridge, Chenango Co.*

HON. U. F. DOUBLEDAY, *Auburn, Cayuga, Oswego, Seneca, Hayne, Tompkins, Onondaga and Courtland Counties.*

MR. JOHN WARFORD, JR. *Plattsburg, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson and Lewis Cos.*

J. BOYINGTON, *Troy, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Saratoga and Washington Cos.*

E. B. COX, *Montgomery Co.*

SHEPHERD, *Buffalo, Erie.*

R. O. TAYLER, *Smithtown, L. I.*

REPORT OF MR. JOHN PELHAM,

Late Agent at Brooklyn, L. I.

Glasco, Ulster Co. N. Y.

DR. MOAT.

DEAR SIR,—Understanding that you have a third edition of the “Practical Proofs” in the press, I am anxious to contribute a short statement relative to the administration of the Hygeian Medicines, whilst Agent for dispensing the same in the village of Brooklyn.

It is with feelings of high satisfaction that I consider myself as having been instrumental in distributing the blessings of health and ease to many who for years had been strangers to both.

In the course of the distribution of these Invaluable Medicines, amidst a number of individuals, I feel I may safely say, that in no case to my knowledge, have they failed where fairly persevered with. In many recent cases of colds, coughs, fevers, &c. they have invariably been promptly successful, and in many long-standing chronic affections, I can record complete and perfect cures, among which I beg leave to hand you the following, and am convinced, that I shall shortly obtain many more here, which I will forward you without fail.

Believe me, my dear sir, as ardent in the cause, from conviction of its merits, as ever you can be yourself.

Yours most truly,

JOHN PELHAM.

Mr. J. S. ——— has been affected for many years with the gravel, and a retention of urine, frequently attended with the most violent spasms in the stomach, with an entire numbness of one side. By some week's perseverance with the Universal Medicines has become perfectly freed from this distressing malady.

Mr. G. ——— had been subject to attacks of *tic dolozeux* for about two years—with five weeks application to the Hygeian Medicines, in doses of 6 to 12, he was restored to a state of health he had been a stranger to for that period, with every prospect of *permanent* release from this dreadful affliction.

Mr. B. ———, and family of four—all attacked with *fever and ague*, restored in a few days.

Brooklyn, Dec. 8th, 1831.

MR. PELHAM,

DEAR SIR,—With great pleasure I come forward, to declare the beneficial effects which I have experienced from a course of MORISON'S Pills, the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health. In June, 1813, I was attacked with typhus fever, from the consequences of which, I have never perfectly recovered; my legs become swollen to an alarming extent, obliging me for a length of time to the use of crutches. As this became partially removed, I was left in a dreadful state of debility, with a constant determination of blood to the head, my inside occasionally in such an agitation, that in my own opinion, and in that of many others who saw me, it was believed that a living animal was there; within the last twelve months, dimness of sight and shortness of breath, would frequently attack me in fits, ten and twelve times a day—a violent palpitation of the heart would affect me, so as to deprive me of all rest and appetite; a dreadful tremor would sometimes come over me, totally incapacitating me from my usual occupations, and in fact, rendering me a misery to myself and a source of uneasiness to my family; thus situated, without having derived any permanent relief from the prescriptions of the best advice I could obtain, my wife in May last, called on DR. MOAT, and stated my case to him; he advised my pursuing a course

of the Hygeian Medicines, which I determined upon adopting ; from the first few doses I felt evident relief, yet having tried so many different things, at a great expense, and to no effect, I was loth to anticipate any great good from them, my confidence wavered, and I left them off ; such, however, in a short period, became my state of bodily and mental sufferings, that I believe I should have died, had it not been for your frequent attendance and persuasion to perseverance in the use of the Medicine. Most heartily thankful am I, that I followed your directions. After taking the Medicines regularly for about two months, I feel rejoiced to declare myself in a state of health I had been a stranger to for years. I enjoy sound sleep, good appetite, and in short, I am free from all my complaints, except a slight occasional swelling in one leg, unattended with pain, but which I hope to see shortly well. Fully impressed with the virtues of the Hygeian Medicines, having experienced their good in my own case, having witnessed their great efficacy in relieving my wife and child, as well as many of my friends and acquaintances who have been sufferers in different ways, I can have no hesitation in recommending them to the afflicted, whatever be their complaint. I would urge them to read Mr. MORISON's Origin of Life, with attention, and I have little doubt, that all who do so, will readily gain confidence to persevere with them fearlessly in large doses from the first, had I done which, I believe I should have been well much sooner.

With sincere good wishes for the success of all engaged in the cheering task of dispensing the blessings of health by means of this truly Invaluable Medicine, founded as it appears to me to be, upon so rational a theory, and with many thanks to you, dear sir, for that portion of health, which your attentions and persuasions have restored me to, I feel happy to subscribe myself,

Yours, sincerely,

MOSES W. HUNT,

Red Hook, Brooklyn.

MR. PELHAM,

DEAR SIR,—When I applied to you for a packet of MORISON'S Pills, known as the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health, I confess I had no faith in them, having tried so many things, and all to no good purpose; but I am constrained to say, that after taking one packet, I found wonderful relief, and before I had taken the second packet, the gouty pains and swelling, in the joints of all my toes, both ankles, knee joints and fingers, had entirely left me. I was able to walk miles, which I had not done for more than twelve months; many miserable weeks I was confined to my bed—and now, I am happy to say, I am quite restored to health, my appetite good, and my physical powers improved. I therefore cannot recommend this medicine too strongly to all who are afflicted with this dreadful disorder.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE MATSELL.

December, 1831.

592 Broadway, N. Y.

January 21, 1832.

MR. PELHAM,

SIR,—Having been raised by the blessings of God, through the instrumentality of MORISON'S Pills, the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine, from a dreadful state of disease to comparative health, I rejoice in taking the opportunity of thus publicly certifying the great benefit I have received.—My case was as follows: for ten years I had been afflicted with swellings in various parts of my frame, which have been generally called by the Doctors, cancerous; they would become quite hard and painful, and would break, discharging an immense quantity of matter. These swellings were at first trifling, a fresh one arising shortly after another was healed, till in September, 1830, an immense tumour formed in the left thigh; I had the best advice I could get, without sparing expense, but only got patched up for a time, to be again attacked, and more violently than before. In May last, I had both thighs swollen to the size of my body, and as hard as bone, with an ulcer in one that would admit of an hen's egg,

the other had five holes ; from both thighs a constant discharge of fœtid matter ; I had also a large tumour on my forehead, and my whole body was diseased : a more pitiable object than I was at this time, cannot well be conceived. My friends were all fully persuaded that I should never recover, and I do firmly believe that I must then have died, had I not been advised to try the Hygeian Medicine. Under your persuasion, I was induced to persevere with them, and in a few weeks, anxious to follow my employments, which I had not been able to do for fifteen months, I went to my occupation, before I should have done, and as might have been expected, caught cold, which again laid me up ; by recurring to these invaluable medicines, I got through. The swellings are now all subdued ; the hardness is all gone off, and my thighs have now their natural appearance, only excepting a trifling discharge from a small hole, which I feel satisfied will be healed by a little further perseverance, and I feel confident of a perfect cure. My wife and children have taken the Medicine with good effect, and I will never be without the Pills in my house as long as I can get them. With every assurance of gratitude for the benefit I have received, accept my thanks, and believe me,

Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN WATSON,

District Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK CITY.

By the conduct of the late Agent, HYER, in whom great confidence was reposed, I am deprived of several cases which I was repeatedly led to expect were about forthcoming. The immense patronage, however, which the Medicines have received in this city, (by recommendations from those who have been cured, among their friends) and which is constantly increasing, gives the best evidence of the estimation in which they are held, and of the manner in which an enlightened community appreciates such baseness and malignity.

The Sole Agents for this city, are

MR. JOSEPH STANLEY, Bookseller, 50 Canal-street, corner of Broadway.

MR. WM. BEASTALL, Bookseller, 148 Fulton-street.

REV. J. H. BROWNER, 699 Greenwich-street, corner of Amos-street.

A very numerous and most respectable list of references are in possession of each Agent. Many individuals have expressed a desire to be referred to, who are disinclined to see their name in print.

REPORT OF MR. BEASTALL.

Dr. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT,

DEAR SIR,—It is with great pleasure that I furnish you with my First Report, having had about nine months' experience and proofs in the sale of the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health. I am happy to say, on a principle of conscientious conviction, that I have experienced through the blessings of divine Providence, its healing and regenerating influence on my own frame, as well as that of my daughter; and also the corroborating testimony of hundreds of my fellow-citizens, to whom I have successfully administered it in a multiplicity of diseases, both chronic and acute, bodily and mental, support me in the assertion. And I believe the whole annals of Medicine never furnished such a mass of self-evident conviction of general utility, as is daily being proved in the distribution of this Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine.

Since my first appointment to the Agency in May last, I suppose, on a reasonable calculation, that more than 3,000 persons have been participators of its virtues, most of which are consequently become converts to the Morisonian system, which system, in my humble opinion, promises fair to become general throughout the United States of America, and that this system and this Medicine must eventually eradicate those evils which the public suffer from the present erroneous practice of the Faculty.

Many very great and notable cures, I have been informed of having been performed by this valuable Medicine, some of which I am at liberty to refer to. I very much regret to

say, that I find, though a delicacy of feeling, they decline having their names brought before the public. I hope the following, however, will not be found uninteresting.

The first is that of my daughter, and it is with gratitude and much pleasure, I inform you of an effectual cure of the Typhus Fever, having been performed on her by the Hygeian Medicines.

She having caught a violent cold, attended with hoarseness, a high fever shortly succeeded, in so much that I became very much alarmed, and was doubtful whether to send for a Physician, or to administer the Vegetable Universal Medicines. I, however, at length determined on the latter, and accordingly commenced with 5 pills; in about twenty-four hours the fever had abated, but left her very low and weak. I encouraged her to continue the pills according to the directions, and by so doing, she got better every day, and kept gradually gaining strength, until about the expiration of a month, when she was through the blessing of Divine Providence restored to perfect health.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours, most respectfully,

WILLIAM BEASTALL,

Jan. 24th, 1832.

148 Fulton-street.

Mrs. ———, afflicted with a cancer in the breast, for upwards of five years, from which she was taught to expect no relief, after being treated by the Faculty in all the usual measures, adopted in this dreadful complaint—was induced to try the Hygeian Medicines, which in a little time improved her general state of health to such a degree as to assure her of a permanent cure, when she will publish the fact for the benefit of others.

New-York, Jan. 15th, 1832.

DR. MOAT,

SIR,—I have the pleasure to communicate to you an account of the effect of the Vegetable Universal Medicine on me in a case of the Gout. I have been afflicted with it for

15 years—I have tried all of the famed medicines to effect a cure, but must say that I was often disappointed in them all, till last February, I saw Captain Smith's certificate in the Newspapers, of a cure performed on him by the Vegetable Universal Medicines. I resolved to give them a trial, and purchased a dollar packet, at 148 Fulton-street; the first dose of No. 2 relieved me of all pain, and by a strict perseverance in them for about ten weeks, I was brought to a perfect state of health, which I had been a stranger to for 15 years. I continued in that state until last August, when I sprained my ankle, and in four days the gout sat in again. I resorted to the pills, and continued with them, and am now at my work again.

I have given and recommended them to a large number of people, and in a number of complaints, and have always found them to give relief, and I believe if followed up according to the directions, that they would invariably perform a cure.

I likewise use them in my family for a family medicine, and always find benefit in them, and I do not mean to be without them. Dear Sir, you are at liberty to use this as you think proper.

SAMUEL COOLEY,
No. 10, Lumber-street, N. Y.

TO DR. H. S. MOAT,

DEAR SIR,—As you are committing to the Press, a Third Edition of the Practical Proofs, I am desirous of communicating through its means, a statement of the great benefits I have received from the use of MORISON'S Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines.

For many years I had been afflicted with gravel in the kidneys, and retention of urine, attended with violent spasms in the stomach, which eventually produced dimness of sight, swimming in the head, and a total state of nervous debility. Although I had resorted to all sorts of prescribed remedies, I never found any permanent relief, till I had recourse to the Medicine you have been the means of introducing into this country, and which I was induced to try from reading "Mo-

RISONIANA, the Family Adviser of the British College of Health :—the arguments in which are so forcibly and rationally expressed, that I determined to give the medicine a fair trial, and persevere so long as I derived benefit, or until a perfect cure was accomplished. Being sensible that a chronic complaint of some years' standing could not be eradicated from the system in a very short period. I continued taking the Pills daily, in doses, from *five* to *fifteen*, according to directions, from February till August last, and feel grateful in saying, that I am now in the enjoyment of good health, which I had been a stranger to for many years.

From the experience I have had of these Medicines, I can with confidence recommend them to others; and believe them to be in truth, *universal* in their beneficial effects in all complaints, being myself a firm convert to Mr. MORISON'S Theory, that "all diseases, however varied their symptoms, arise from a disordered state of the stomach, thereby vitiating the blood."

With an earnest desire that all mankind may be benefitted by these Invaluable Medicines, and that old prejudices, when erroneous, may be laid aside, I subscribe myself,

Dear Sir,

Yours, truly,

JOSEPH STANLEY.

New-York, Jan. 26th, 1832.

No. 50, Canal-street.

To Dr. H. S. MOAT,

DEAR SIR,

Having accepted your appointment as Agent for the sale of MORISON'S Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines, I feel highly gratified in communicating the happy results of the last three months' dispensation of the same; more particularly, when I reflect upon the singular fact, that in no instance, to my knowledge, have the medicines failed in producing beneficial effects, where the directions have been faithfully observed.

Numerous, my dear sir, are the cures performed; but as a delicacy arises in the minds of many, in having their names published, and as I invariably make it a rule never to

ask it of any one, I have, with the exception of one or two worthy men, who have given me their cases, simply to state the particular complaints, and have the liberty of referring to the parties in case of need.

Mrs. P—— had been for many months attended by the faculty, and was in the last stage of a consumption, when finding she became worse, and her medical attendants despaired of saving her life, had recourse to the Universal Medicines, and is now perfectly recovered: her husband declared, if he had known these medicines earlier, it would have saved him \$600.

Mr. R——, who for several months had been bed-ridden, in consequence of gout and contraction of the limbs, is now restored to health, and enabled to attend his usual avocations.

Mr. J. S—— had been given over by two medical gentlemen, when he was, by much persuasion induced to take the Universal Medicines. His case was piles and general debility, attended with falling of the anus, &c.—After having been declared incurable by the Faculty, is now fast recovering.

Mr.——, attached to one of the North River Steam-boats, had been for several years afflicted with dyspepsia, and had tried all sorts of prescribed remedies, but without effect, is now restored to health by the use of the Universal Medicines.

Capt. S.——, who heard of these Medicines, when in *Russia*, on his return to this country about two months ago, purchased some for the use of his family, and has invariably found them beneficial: as also have more than forty families, who have taken them through his recommendation.

A daughter of Capt. S. about eight years old, was in a very delicate state of health, and afflicted with worms; by the use of the Universal Medicines, she has voided some hundreds of them, and is now perfectly restored.

The wife of Capt. S. had been for a length of time subject to severe head-ache, as likewise her sister. They could find no relief until they took the Universal Medicines; which in about a month restored them to perfect health.

Mr.——, had been for some time attacked with palsy, and was unable to attend his business; is now restored to good health, by the use of the Universal Medicines.

A child of Mrs. M.——, was totally blind from the small-pox, and had been for relief to the Eye Infirmary, but was

advised by a friend to try the Universal Medicines. After two weeks' use of them, the child was enabled to *see*, and is rapidly progressing to a state of perfect health.

Mr. J. S.—, was attacked with typhus fever, took the Universal Medicines in doses of 15 Pills every twelve hours, and became as well as ever he was in his life, *in three days*.

A large number of cases besides these, can be mentioned; embracing nearly all the maladies to which the human frame is liable, and which have given way to strong doses of MORISON'S Universal Vegetable Medicine. I cannot conclude this Report, without expressing a hope, that all good men will lay aside their former prejudices respecting the too frequent use of *purgatives*. The most sceptical may, if they will but take the pains to investigate the many cases of cure in their own neighbourhood, be perfectly convinced that they invariably have the effect of strengthening the powers of the digestive organs, thereby restoring vigour to the whole frame, notwithstanding the Pills may have been taken 15 to 20 in a dose. It gives me pleasure to add, that several enlightened medical men have sanctioned the use of them.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

JOSEPH STANLEY.

January 30th, 1832.

No. 50, Canal-street.

The following certificates have been voluntarily handed to me :

New-York, Jan. 23, 1832.

TO MR. JOSEPH STANLEY,

DEAR SIR,—Having been restored to sight from a state of total blindness, by means of MORISON'S Hygeian Universal Vegetable Medicines, I should be wanting in gratitude, did I hesitate to give my case to the public, for the information of those who are similarly afflicted.

I had suffered by the loss of my sight, attended with violent pains in my head, for more than three years, when I was induced to come to the city of New-York, for the purpose of attending the *Eye Infirmary*. I had tried every means which my native place afforded, without receiving any benefit; and five months' strict adherence to the pre-

scriptions of the physicians of the Infirmary availed me as little ; for I found myself no better. At this time hearing of the celebrity of the Universal Medicines, I was induced to try them, and in two weeks my sight had so far recovered, that I distinguished objects, and at this time, five weeks from the commencement, I can see to read small print, and am generally so far improved in my health, as to give me perfect assurance that with very little more perseverance, I shall enjoy that health with the blessing of vision, which for nearly four years I have been deprived of.

Depend upon it, sir, that wherever I may go, the spreading of the fame of the Hygeian Medicines shall be one of the first objects of my life, and with that assurance, I subscribe myself,

Yours, truly,

ELIAS B. COX.

Cognawagha, Montgomery County, N. Y.

TO MR. JOSEPH STANLEY,

This is to certify that I have received benefit in Dyspepsia, by the use of MORISON'S Vegetable Pills, and consider them an excellent medicine in this complaint, and also in curing dropsy, having recently witnessed their effects in my own neighbourhood.

N. G. DIDRICKSON.

Jan. 27th, 1832. •

No. 127, Varick-street.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. D. —, State of Ohio, Dec. 3, 1831 :—

“ I purchased (some time ago) a book, *Morisoniana*, and two boxes of Pills, one of which I have used in my own family, the other I distributed among my friends who stood in immediate need of assistance. The consequence has been, that my family and friends, that have had the benefit (and who at first laughed at me for being so sanguine) are now firm converts to the principles ;—and we are all anxious to have some more of the Pills as soon as possible, but as there is no chance of getting them soon, I would wish them sent by mail. I wish the book, (that is) *Morisoniana*, with one

\$3 Box of the Pills, to be put up and directed to J. H. D. who has a daughter of mine under his care, and I am anxious he should understand this subject on her account as well as his own; and I think if he will give the book a candid perusal, it will be sufficient.

Your obedient servant,
J. D.

The four cases of cure, next following, have been communicated to me by a gentleman, personally acquainted with the parties, and who can be referred to, if required.

JOSEPH STANLEY.

W. E.—, of a bilious affliction, with jaundice and apparent disease of the stomach and liver, with the piles. A daily continuation of the Hygeian Pills, for two months, gave entire relief to him.

New-York, Oct. 1831.

H. J. —, aged 19 years, was for a year and upwards, very much afflicted with violent pains in the head, preceded by a numbness of the limbs, frequently with an inclination of the blood to the head:—bleeding and medicines being resorted to by her Physician, without procuring relief. The Hygeian Pills, taken for three months, in doses from 3 to 20 pills, which restored her to perfect health.

New-York, Dec. 1831.

S. A.—, aged 21 years, had for a long time laboured under an excess of blood in the course of her menses, which rendered her so weak and debilitated, with loss of flesh, as to cause serious apprehension, whether she was not in a decline. The aid of medical advice, &c. giving no relief, she was persuaded to try the Hygeian Pills, and continued them for three or four months, taking them in various doses from 3 to 15, and once 20 Pills at a time, by which she has recovered her health and strength.

New-York, Jan. 1832.

L. H.— aged 74 years, for years, at intervals, attacked with erysipelas on his leg; so bad as frequently to confine him at home; and at last, the loss of his leg was ap-

prehended. He began in *March* to take the Hygeian Pills ; by the beginning of *June*, he was perfectly cured, and has not been afflicted with it since.

New-York, Feb. 1832.

TO MR. JOSEPH STANLEY, No. 50, Canal-street, *New-York*.

This is to certify that Morison's Pills, the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicine, have restored my child to sight, from a state of *total blindness*.

Five months ago, my little girl had the small-pox, which left her quite blind. I obtained all the advice in my power, and at last was recommended to the Infirmary ; all to no effect :—my child still continued blind. As a final resort, I was led to apply at the Hygeian Dispensary. DR. MOAT promptly undertook my child's cure,—and most grateful do I feel, that it is now in my power to say, that in one week, she recovered the sight of her left eye ; and in two weeks, the sight of both : since which time she has gradually improved in health and strength, and I am satisfied, is now quite restored.

MARY BENSON.

New-York, Feb. 13, 1832. Chapel-st. corner of Canal.

N. B. Mrs. Kitto, 547 Grand-street, will testify to the truth of the above statement.

Manhattan Ville, N. Y. Feb. 1st, 1832.

TO DR. MOAT,

SIR,—I take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the great benefit I received from the use of *Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines*. I had been afflicted with an inward complaint for a length of time, accompanied with pain in my chest, a bad cough, with loss of appetite, and every symptom of a *decline*. After applying for medical assistance, which I found do me no good, I was induced to try your medicine : and after taking them one week, I found myself considerably relieved. I persevered, taking the pills, and in six weeks I was restored to perfect health.

MARY-ANN WOODS.

TO DR. H. S. MOAT,

SIR,—From the principles of humanity, and the good of my fellow-creatures, I am induced to state to the public, the advantages I have (with my family and relatives) experienced, in taking Morison's Universal Medicines.

It is now about twelve months since I was attacked with a *violent bilious fever*, which threatened to confine me to my room, but providentially through the means of these pills, taking them largely, 15 at a dose, I was restored to health in two weeks, and have continued so ever since, by occasionally resorting to this medicine. At the same time, my wife who had been afflicted for two years with a *liver complaint*, which occasioned a constant pain in her side and shoulders, had recourse to the pills; and after taking them regularly, about 8 at a time, was in a short period completely cured of the disorder: and, remarkable as it may appear, has had no symptoms of pain in the side since, but has enjoyed a vigorous state of health:—I therefore administer the same medicine to all my children when they require it, and I fully believe no other will be necessary while the above can be obtained.

I cannot omit further to state, that about six weeks ago, one of my sisters residing at Manhattan Ville, was suddenly attacked with *inflammation in the bowels*, even to threaten her immediate dissolution. Upon hearing the alarming state she was in, my wife and myself rode up to see her, when we found her so bad, that her medical attendant, considered it hardly possible she could survive through the night. Of course, all the means were used that could be devised by the doctor; but without effect. I was then determined to take the responsibility into my own hands, and unhesitatingly administered 12 of the No. 2 Pills, which greatly relieved her, and unexpectedly to those around her, she was found in the morning much better; and by continuing the Hygeian Medicine, without any other, she was restored in a few days. The foregoing facts falling under my own experience and observation, with numerous others which are before my eyes, renders me, as before stated, bound to make them known.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

ISAAC SMITH,

93 Chatham-street, N. Y.

Feb 6th, 1832.

Brooklyn, Feb. 13, 1832.

SIR,—Knowing of no way by which I can express my gratitude to the Giver of all Good, for the unexpected improvement in health, other than giving my public testimony in favour of the medicine by which I have been so much benefitted, beg leave to make you, and (through your means) those who may be labouring under similar disease, acquainted with some particulars of my case.

It is now sixteen years since I was first taken ill with pain in my right side; and my constitution having been always weak and delicate, the disease gained rapidly on me:—my friends urged me to have medical advice;—to which I at length consented. A physician was sent for, who pronounced my liver and lungs to be in a very diseased state; and who, I believe, treated me according to his very best judgment. By this, I wish it to be understood as my opinion, that nothing was done for the sake of experiment. I was repeatedly blistered, and took some mercury, I know, as my mouth was sore: this process partially relieved my side; but it brought me extremely low, and I am now convinced that it never had any tendency to remove the *cause* of the disease, as the Universal Medicine has done; for *then* I could get no strength until I desisted entirely from taking medicine: *now*, the more I take, the better I feel.

It has been the opinion of my friends, for some years, that my time here would be very short,—and indeed, to me it has often been a matter of desire that it should be so, life having but few charms for me, who seemed to be wasting away by sheer debility. When I walked, I dreaded the least ascent, as that almost deprived me of breath;—my sleep, although sound, was never refreshing, and for years I have not been able to lay on my right side, until this winter; and now I can sleep sweetly on either side, and can take long walks, and enjoy them.

I had long since given up all hope or expectation of finding any relief, when I was providentially directed to the use of MORISON'S Hygeian Universal Medicines, and at the earnest solicitation of a highly-valued friend, I commenced taking them in November last;—not, I confess, with very sanguine expectations, as I could then feel no confidence in a medicine recommended for all diseases: however, my opinion, like my feelings, has undergone an entire change, for I was

soon convinced of its efficacy in my own case. I believe I had taken about half a large package of Pills before I felt any material change, but since that, I have mended very fast. I have taken nearly three large packages, in a general way, eight or ten at a time ; I have once taken fifteen.

I shall only trouble you, sir, now, by saying I shall at all times be happy to answer all personal inquiries.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. PETTER.

168 Prospect-street, *Brooklyn*, L. I.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT.

NEW JERSEY.

The following Agents are now appointed in this State :

REV. J. C. PROVOOST, *Jersey City*, Bergen Co.

MR. J. BRUNDRETH, *Paterson*, Essex Co.

GEO. OATES, *Morristown*, Morris Co.

J. NORTHROP, JR., *Andover*, Sussex Co.

MISS SMITH, *New Brunswick*, Middlesex Co.

NOTICE !—E. D. Warbasse, of Eden Farm, Sussex Co. was *lately* an Agent,—he is now vending the *spurious preparation*, in connection with the notorious HYER.

There is also, a *spurious preparation* for sale in New Brunswick, and Jersey City.

The Rev. J. C. Provoost has had several cases of cure performed under his direction. The following have come to hand :

Jersey City, Feb. 7th, 1832.

TO DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT,

DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure and satisfaction, I send you a Report of cures effected by *Morison's Universal Medicines*.

1. A person who had been for three years in a gradual decline ; he had become so low, that he would frequently have faintness, and appearance of death approaching rapidly. He was prevailed on to take this invaluable Medicine, and in one month he was able to attend to his business, and is *now* in perfect health.

2. A lady who had an abscess, and was taken very violently. The medical faculty were applied to; but no help could be obtained. She then applied to a celebrated doctor in New-York, to perform an operation. The doctor informed her, that she would, in all probability, die under the operation. The grave-clothes were made, to lay her out, and she was dressed for the purpose: when, (at about seven o'clock in the morning,) the Medicines reached her house. She took the Medicine according to directions, found relief the same day, and is now comfortable.

3. A man who had the liver complaint:—his family expected him to die. He applied to me for the Medicines; and is now in perfect health.

I am yours, dear sir,
JAMES C. PROVOOST.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for fixing Agents throughout this state—due notice of which shall appear.

MR. J. STRENCE, Agent, 295 Market-street, *Philadelphia*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WM. POMEROY, *Alexandria*, is Sole Agent for this District. He has had considerable experience in relieving a great number of his afflicted brethren.

MR. POLKINHORNE, Sub Agent, *Washington City*.

—STILLINS, *Navy Yard*.

The following have come to hand:—

MR. POMEROY,

SIR,—I beg leave, for the benefit of the afflicted, to inform you of my restoration from a complication of diseases to perfect health, by Morison's Universal Vegetable Medicines.

My case is as follows:—About two years since, I was taken ill of a liver complaint, with lowness of spirits and extreme debility, so that I was compelled to apply to the most

eminent of the Faculty ; but to my great mortification, I obtained very little, if any relief, except as palliatives. About three months after I was first taken, my complaints became almost desperate, which I believe was brought on by removal from a cold to a hot climate, and increased by exposure of myself to the heat of the sun :—a violent dyspepsia also attacked me, which produced a deadly nausea, a rising in my throat of an hot, sour, offensive effervescence ; the food I ate, afforded me little, if any nourishment, and it passed from me in its crude, undigested state, the effect no doubt of a diseased stomach, and thus I pined away, concluding that in a short time my sufferings would end in death.

In this unhappy state, I rejoice to say, that some of my kind friends who had received benefit by taking the Hygeian Pills, persuaded me to try their efficacy, and I purchased from one of your Sub Agents, Mr. Stillins, the packet, and began taking them, increasing daily, until I took 20 at a dose ; when I kept to that number for twenty-four days, and I do now declare to the world, with heartfelt gratitude to the Almighty, to my friends, and to you, sir, that after taking the Medicines for a few days only, I experienced their good effects ; and in six weeks from the time I commenced, my weight increased from 143 to 170 wt. Now, I feel myself a new man, and do believe that Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health, is the most powerful and effectual means of curing the diseased, and of ensuring health, through the blessing of Providence, that ever was introduced into the United States. I speak from experience, and doubt not but they will cure every disease (if curable) that man is subject to, if taken and persevered in as I have done ;—for no man could be in a worse state of health than I was, and believed, at the time I first commenced a course of medicines, and I shall recommend the Pills to every one that may apply to me.

You, sir, have my leave to publish this if you please, and with my best wishes for your success in the propagation of the benefits to be derived from the universal adoption of the Hygeian theory,

I subscribe myself,

Yours, most respectfully,

RANDSELL PEGG.

Washington City, Aug. 1831.

City of Washington, 1831.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT,

DEAR SIR,—The Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines are working wonders in this city; the demand far exceeds the supply. I regret this, in as much as I am prevented from reporting some cases of cure to you, that would astonish the world—particularly that of one person who had lost the use of his left side, in consequence of a blow he received on the head. He commenced the Pills, and was soon enabled to use his leg and arm; but he was compelled to leave the city, and I am afraid has lost the opportunity of being cured. I could fill sheets in detailing the many cures that have been effected by the medicine. Many families have already adopted it, discarding the use of all other medicines whatever.

I am happy in being enabled to say, that I have used it with complete success in my own family. My wife, last week, had a violent attack of bilious fever. I gave her strong doses of ten and twelve Pills, and in six days she was entirely restored, and what appears most astonishing to all uninitiated in the Hygeian theory, that after a week's purgation, her strength rather increased than diminished.

I have been not a little surprised, at receiving a call from a physician for the Vegetable Pills:—he wished to administer them to a patient of his in a case of dropsy. I find now that, in several instances, the doctors here have permitted their patients to make use of them.

Be assured, sir, of my continuance in the recommendation of these invaluable medicines among my afflicted brethren; and I hope myself to be as persevering and as uncompromising as the good cause demands.

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD W. POLKINHORN.

City of Washington, July 21st, 1831.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT,

Having received incalculable benefit from using MORISON'S Hygeian Vegetable Pills, I conceive it to be my duty to make my case and cure as extensively known as possible.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last twelve years, so much so, that language would fail to give you an adequate idea of my sufferings. From the excruciating pains in my breast, shoulders, and sides, tumours would rise larger than an egg, which would inflame and *burst*, and when healed, others would rise and burst. I have had as many as thirty on my body at once, and for years have been in a continued state of suffering, which my scarified shoulders and breast will abundantly prove.

I have been in the hands of the most skilful of the Faculty. I have tried every thing I have seen advertised as being applicable to my case, and all without effect. Indeed I had given up all expectation of a cure, and believed my complaint to be beyond the power of the healing art. I had been getting worse every year, particularly for the last two summers, (for my pains have been most severe at that season of the year) and so helpless was I, that during the last summer, I did not benefit my family to the amount of ten dollars, and so great was my despondency at the commencement of the present year, that I expected either to die or to be entirely useless to my family. Happily for me, some time last April, I saw your advertisement, and determined to make another attempt for a cure, although I confess it was with but little hope of success, for when I applied to Mr. Polkinhorn, your Agent here, I could not raise my hand to my head. I purchased a small package, and commenced using them, according to the directions, increasing to 15 Pills a day. In three or four days, I recovered the use of my arms. I was enabled to attend to my business, and have continued without a day's intermission to do so ever since. *This great blessing has been effected at the cost of about Five Dollars.* I believe them to be a complete purifier of the blood, and consequently a universal restorative, and recommend them particularly to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN.

Cure of Ague and Fever.

City of Washington, July 21st, 1831.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT,

Last July I had a severe attack of bilious fever, from which I was relieved, but which was followed by fever and ague,

that I could not get cured of, although I was attended by a physician, besides expending twenty dollars at least in patent medicines. I became so emaciated, that my friends concluded I had gone into a decline, and I am sure such would have been the result, had I not been relieved. In my extremity, I was advised by my friend, Mr. Weightman, to try the Hygeian Vegetable Pills, but I had been so often disappointed in the promises of patent medicines, that I had no confidence in them. After some time, through much persuasion, I bought a package of your Agent, Mr. Polkinhorne, used them after the prescription, and was astonished to find that in three days my fever was broken and my chills were gone, and I was enabled to go to work. Having to support my family by my own labour, this medicine has been a great blessing to me and to them, for I was afflicted for about eight months.

Wishing you much success in diffusing this great blessing,
I remain your well wisher,
WILLIAM RICHARDS.

Cure of Consumption (incipient stage) and Rheumatism.

City of Washington, July 21, 1832.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT,

I should consider myself the most unthankful of beings, were I to withhold my grateful acknowledgments for the extraordinary good my wife and myself have received from the use of Morison's Hygeian Vegetable Pills. Last fall, I had a severe attack of pleurisy, of which I was cured, but which was succeeded by chills and fevers; these continued for some time, but finally subsided, and left a pain in my breast, with fever, cough and extreme debility. I continued in this way during the winter and spring, confined to my room, my complaint defying the power of medicine, the physician pronouncing me a subject of *consumption*.

My wife was also confined to the house by rheumatism, suffering great pain; indeed the most excruciating at night. We were both so ill during the winter, that one could scarcely help the other: Your agent, Mr. Polkinhorn, hearing of

our situation, called to see us, and by representing to us the great good this medicine had effected in cases similar to ours, besides proposing to make no charge for medicines, unless a cure was effected, we commenced taking the pills. Very little change was effected for the first week, arising I suppose from the circumstance of our having taken a great deal of calomel, but by perseverance, they have restored me to health, so that I am now enabled to attend to my business.

My wife is nearly well enough to walk miles, if necessary, and would have been entirely cured if the supply of pills had not failed. If you think this certificate will be of any service in furthering the good cause in which you are engaged, you are at liberty to use it as you may think proper.

PETER BROWN.

CATHERINE BROWN.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John Stillins.

Early last summer, I commenced giving the Hygeian Medicines a fair trial in my own family, which I had an opportunity of doing in cases of bilious fever, hives, rheumatism and piles. My confidence in its wonderful powers soon became firm as I found its application perfectly successful in each case. Since then I have had opportunities of witnessing its effects in almost every disease incident to our citizens, with unfailing effect. Out of nearly two hundred to whom I have administered the Medicine, and constantly attended, five only have fallen by the ruthless hand of death, and those five, as well as many of the others, had been entirely given up by the Doctors before I was called in.

I may safely say, that none, to my knowledge, who have resorted to these Medicines in the commencement of their disease, but have come off well.

I will here mention a few cases where they have, as I consider, been eminently successful. Two Ladies had each withered arms, occasioned by cutting the artery when bled, more than twelvemonths since. They are now in a fair way to recover the use of their limbs, after the skill of the best of the Faculty had been exerted in vain.

A young man, nine miles distant, had contracted joints, the knees being drawn almost double; two doctors had been employed for four weeks, without improving his condition. I undertook his case, and at my second visit to him, that is, in four days from his commencement with the Universal Medicines, he rose from his bed, and walked into the adjoining room, to the astonishment of ten or twelve present, and in six days more, walked three miles without crutch or stick.

I shall be enabled to send you several certificates in a little time, and remain,

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN S. STILLINS.

NAVY-YARD, *August*, 1831.

MARYLAND.

Mr. JOHN A RODGERS, Agent, *Baltimore*, has just established himself here, and has already given intimation of considerable good having been effected by the Hygeian Medicines.

OHIO AND INDIANA.

Mr. AUGUSTUS JOCELIN, of *Cincinnati*, is here very actively engaged, and will, without delay, appoint Agents throughout these States.

ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

Arrangements are in progress for fixing Agents in these Districts.

NORTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

Mr. GEORGE OATES, is now engaged in fixing Agents in the populous Districts throughout these States, a list of whom will duly appear.

KENTUCKY.

This State will very shortly be represented by an Hygeian Agent resident at Louisville, with Sub-Agencies.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. E. THAYER, Bookseller, Broad-street, *Charleston*, is the General Agent for this State: he has circulated the Medicines here to a great extent, has many cases of cure on record for reference, which must dispel the doubts of the most prejudiced, he is now appointing Sub-Agents, and the State will be fully represented.

LOUISIANA.

The Medicines are highly appreciated at New-Orleans, although there has not yet been a resident Agent there. Negotiations are now in progress with a Gentleman who will undertake the same.

Those who have been benefitted themselves by the use of the Vegetable Universal Medicines, will contemplate with sincere pleasure, the prospect here opened to their view, of the arrangements made and in progress for the extension of the same benefit to others. One year has sufficed to render the Hygeian system favourably estimated from one extremity of the United States to the other, and before another year expires, no question, can arise but that every family in the Union will, in some of its branches, have received practical illustration of its truth.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

In consequence of the prevailing apprehension that this scourge, which has devastated the North East part of Europe, will most probably, in the common course of events, visit these shores, it is deemed advisable to present to public notice, the following mass of evidence, showing that this malignant pest may be rendered *perfectly harmless*, by the prompt use of the Universal Medicines of the BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

We hear sometimes a great deal in reference to the spreading of contagious diseases by means of external agents ; first, by actual contact ; secondly, through the surrounding atmosphere ; thirdly, by means of substances which have been in contact with or near the person or persons infected. But however accurate such statements may be, it must be admitted that all infectious influence depends chiefly on the predisposed state of the body, in reference to the blood and other juices. If this were not so, we should find, where contagious disease, or infected atmosphere prevails, all the inhabitants of the place, would be affected at the same time, and in the same degree ; but this we know is not the case ; the conclusion, therefore, is inevitable. Would we have our bodies invulnerable to disease, whether the disease be contagious or non-contagious, the purification of the blood and humours by proper medicine is indispensibly necessary, and the only way in which strength and energy can be imparted to the body, so as to enable it to resist successfully the opposing evil. Now, this cannot be better and more securely effected than by the frequent use of the Hygeian Universal Vegetable Medicines, which have already in the Port of Riga, and in other places where Cholera has prevailed, triumphantly evinced their powers in totally subduing and eradicating the disease.

At a time when the country is menaced by the approach of this destructive malady, and the Board of Health and other medical bodies, are emitting their opinions and advice to the public, how to prevent and cure its attacks—the President and Vice-President of the British College of Health in

London,—strong from experience and cases, collected from their numerous agents and adherents throughout Europe, and whose success in curing the most violent attacks of Cholera Morbus by Morison's Universal Medicine only, has been unfailing—think that their silence on such an important occasion might be construed as shrinking from the task—no—they know well the Universal Medicine has powers to meet the most alarming symptoms of all diseases, if largely and repeatedly taken.

The treatment is simply thus, and will be found the most certain, and most economical, of all the remedies hitherto prescribed; and that the patients will be perfectly re-established in the short space of a day or two, or less; in most cases not being sensible of any attack at all, if the Universal Medicine is immediately had recourse to. As soon as the patient feels any symptom of the disease coming on, he will take, twelve, fifteen, or twenty Pills of No. 2, which will immediately allay the spasms, (the most dangerous symptom,) and procure easy evacuations, upwards and downwards, which at once carries off the disease. In severe cases the largest dose should be repeated in six hours; in more lenient ones, in twelve or twenty-four hours; but the most prudent way is, if perfect ease is not restored, to repeat the dose, and afterwards to continue with Nos. 1 and 2 alternately, and the powders throughout the day, till well. Warmth and rubbing over the stomach and heart are recommended. No other medicine is requisite, nor should be used. Weak diluting drinks, or warm water alone, are recommended.

*Address of the President and Vice President, to the Public,
on the Cholera Morbus Mania.*

As the Cholera Morbus, (or as Dr. Horseley, of Shields, justly terms it, the "Cholera-Phobia") Mania has been for some time frightening the world out of its propriety," and its baneful influence having, at length, found its advocate alarmists in our Isle, it behoves the President and Vice President (in the name of the whole body of the Members) of the BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, established in Hamilton

Place, New Road, King's Cross, London, to endeavour to disperse those false alarms (by which the drug-dealers, from the puffed-off suggestions of their medical Directors, have raised their cajeput oil, camphor, opium, &c. &c. specifics, from a five to a tenfold increase of price) by proving, from facts hereafter related, that the alarm is quite groundless; inasmuch, from all that has as yet transpired, nothing of a contagious disease has made its appearance in the island, nor any thing different to the common bowel disorders, varying only in degrees of virulence, according to the modes of life, and consequent state of the morbid and peccant humours of each individual being.

Whilst the physicians, surgeons, and doctors, are disputing about whether the Cholera Morbus is contagious, infectious, epidemic, or endemic; or whether what they please to call the "Cholera Morbus" is the East India, the Turkish, the Russian, the European, or now English Cholera, all terminating without a point; whilst the Faculty (all deriving their knowledge from the same schools, and guided by the same rules) are at loggerheads with each other on the mode of cure of the phantom they have so laboriously combined to raise, whilst cajeput, camphor, opium, brandy, honey, tobacco, beef-steaks, (the most sensible palliative for the starving multitude) &c. have their avowed advocates in interested speculatists; whilst all these unscientific cajoleries are bandied forth to the world, the Board of Health, as above, have quietly, and unaided by any than that of the power of the "Universal Medicines," established the Hygeian system of Cure of all Diseases by one simple and harmless process, which has cured upwards of 200,000 patients, in all complaints declared by the Faculty (and turned out of their hands, and out of the hospitals,) as incurable, who are one and all impressed with the conviction that they have nothing to fear from the alarm of the Cholera Morbus, strengthened as they feel from the following facts, which have been published in all the public papers throughout the kingdom, from which the following are extracts, viz.

Cure of Cholera Morbus.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,—With a due sense of grateful feelings, I have to acknowledge an extraordinary cure performed on me by the use of your “Vegetable Universal Medicine.”

My case was the Cholera Morbus, attended with all the usual accompaniments of cramps, violent retchings, and excessive discharge of the bowels, and for which I could get no relief, until hearing of your Agent, Mr. POOLE's great success in stopping the ravages of every disease, I put myself under his care, and was immediately relieved by your inestimable medicine, and in the short space of NINE HOURS WAS PERFECTLY CURED, for which, dear sir, I am gratefully obliged, and am determined to spread your fame far and near, that my fellow-sufferers may know where to secure the certainty of a speedy restoration to sound health, on your, I believe, infallible principles.

With full leave to give to this what publicity you please,

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

J. UNGATE,

April 13, 1830.

31, College-street, Swansea.

Another Cure of Cholera Morbus.

TO MESSRS. MORISON AND MOAT,

GENTLEMEN,—Being violently attacked with that torturous complaint, which annually sends thousands to their graves called *Cholera Morbus*, for which I could get no relief, I was induced from the wide spreading fame of your “Universal Medicines” in these parts, to make a trial of it; and to the utter astonishment of myself and all around me, I was completely cured in three days, for which I feel gratefully obliged, and will never more remain without the Medicine in my possession; as well as that I am determined to let every one know the value of it, who may fall in my way; as I feel convinced, that from the proof of its acting so powerfully, so beneficially, and so effectually in cholera morbus, that all minor bilious affections (which are the ground-work

of almost all complaints,) cannot fail to yield to its influence,
I am, gentlemen,

Your gratefully indebted,

Humble servant,

Redruth, Nov. 16, 1830.

GRACE F. MITCHELL.

Case of Cholera Morbus from ill-cured Small Pox. Extract of a letter to Messrs. MORISON AND MOAT.

"Indeed I have not power to express my delight to you, sirs, and to all the world, that my two children, who had laboured under all the horrors of the *cholera morbus*, the sad relics of ill-managed, or ill-cured small pox, as well as my husband, who had passed nine years of indescribable and most serious sufferings, which I cannot in delicacy describe, but which he means of himself to lay before the world,—were all properly cured by the same means, in cases as opposite as light from darkness.

"These cures have all been performed these six months past, and the full enjoyment of health ever since, without the least relapse, assures me of the fact of the cures being completely perfect."

"Your humble debtor, for life,

"MARY DAVIES.

"Portreath, Cornwall, Dec. 21, 1830."

Removal of the effects produced by Cholera Morbus.

TO MR. PROBETT, P. H. S.

SIR,—Gratitude to Almighty God, and thankfulness to you as his instrument, impels me to make known to the world, through the press, the following astonishing cure wrought on my wife by Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines alone:—On the 6th December, 1828, she had a severe attack of the Cholera Morbus, and the virulence of the disease was such, that life was despaired of. The faculty were applied to, who, through the blessing of God, were suc-

successful in relieving the excruciating pain under which she laboured, and partially restoring her to that state of strength from which the attack had reduced her. Though relieved, the complaint was not eradicated, but subjected her to an attack every fortnight or three weeks. For eighteen months, the severity of these attacks were such, as gave us reason to fear each succeeding one would be the last. At length the feculent matter settling in the abdomen, formed an abscess, which broke, and discharged a great quantity of matter. In a short time seven others formed, which continued to discharge for twelve months. This continual discharge reduced her to such a state of weakness, that she was compelled to take to her bed; her left knee so stiffened, that we were fearful it would remain set, medical advice proving of no avail. Hearing the fame of Mr. Morison's Universal Medicines, we immediately procured some from Mr. Bredon, your active agent for Leicester. She commenced taking them in small doses, two of No. 1, and three of No. 2, rapidly increasing to 12 of No. 1, and sixteen of No. 2, when to our great astonishment, her knee was perfectly well before she had taken them a fortnight. After ten weeks' use of this Medicine only, she is now in perfect health, to the astonishment of all who knew her, and we are willing to be referred to by any person wishing to know the truth of this statement.

We remain, Sir, Your's truly,

JOHN & SARAH FOXON, Hair-dresser.

Belgrave Gate, Leicester, Aug. 12, 1831.

Another Case of Cure of Cholera Morbus from the Baltic.

Extract of a letter from CAPTAIN CLERK, of the *Jesamine*, Trader, to Mr. MEDLEY, Ship-builder and Owner, Hull.

He writes :

"Captain Huntrod, of Whitby, was taken very bad of the Cholera, at one o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for twenty-seven hours was worked upwards and downwards, with very frequent fits of the cramp, and had three doctors in attendance, and continued very bad. I went on board to him, and persuaded him to take twenty of Morison's Pills

dissolved, and in twenty minutes the cramp left him. I saw him the next day, and he was much better, and this morning he says he is a man again."

Dated Konigsburgh, 9th Sept. 1831.

With such a strength of evidence and facts as is here produced, the British College of Health arrests the attention of all constituted authorities, to put its capabilities to the test of proof, in any number of well attested cases of Cholera, and under the immediate inspection of any six of the Faculty. It is a national concern, and ought to be either supported or put down.

Important Considerations of Cholera Morbus, &c.

"TO MR. MORISON,

DEAR SIR,—I feel to be longer silent would be criminal in me, when every day brings more convincing proofs of the value of the Vegetable Universal Medicine, I therefore make the following communication to you, leaving it to your judgment and pleasure to make what use of it you think proper.

"It may not be known to you, that I have been an agent connected with your Gloucester Branch since July last, and though from your Universal Medicine I have found inestimable benefit, I have felt a delicacy in writing upon the subject, but having during the past four months had an opportunity of witnessing its good effects in upwards of two hundred cases, (*and these almost as diversified in their nature as the ages of the patients, who are from three years old to eighty-four*) I am bold to ascertain that in the whole *materia medica* of the present day there is not its equal.

"The *romantic*, or as it is often said to me, the absurd profession of the British College of Health, in the universality of its medicine, is a point I contest most cheerfully, and I am happy to say in a very great measure successfully. First, by a calm consideration of the origin of disease, according to the Hygic system: and then by reference to so many cases under my own immediate care, as before stated, in which are facts the most astonishing and visible to friends and opponents, (*irresistible in their effects*), and from these, sir, I shall shortly send you one that hitherto is without a

parallel in all your records; it is already in my hands, but I wait a few weeks to give a greater lustre to the cause by its stability, though I have no room for incredulity. Voluntary testimonies I can furnish you with at any time, (of the highest respectability,) upon the general good received by their administration: indeed, *I have not been able to trace a single failure during the course of my agency.*

“From experience in several cases of Dysentery or Diarrhœa, I am fully persuaded that the use of the Pills will be found amongst the *best*, and perhaps I ought to say in itself the most efficient remedy in the direful case of *Cholera Morbus*; at least, I will say I think them the *simplest, safest, and best* preservatives against it in the present day, and could, from no other motive or wish than the comfort of my fellow-creatures, and the welfare of our nation, desire at least that all to whom I am known would from this day use them, from three to five alternate, twice a week. I should then say, with other necessary precautions to cleanliness, exercise, and air, they would have little cause to fear; this will be my practice in a family of twenty-four and upwards, and under the blessing of God, I trust to escape without loss or damage.

“I have written freely and fearlessly, and promise that in future, I will not neglect to forward to you such cases I may think well to put before the public. Meantime accept the hearty and united thanks of myself and family connexions, for the discovery of your most valuable medicine, and believe me, you have not a more strenuous agent than your’s,

“Most respectfully,

“DENNIS POTTER.

“Hanbury Terrace, Tewkesbury, Nov. 8, 1831.”

Cure of a most virulent attack of Cholera Morbus.

MESSRS. MORISON & MOAT,

GENTLEMEN,—It would be false delicacy in me, ingratitude to you, and want of generosity to the world, were I to withhold from the public, a *most remarkable cure*, performed on me, by the use of the “Universal Medicine,” in that dreadful disease, the CHOLERA MORBUS. About four weeks since, I was taken so suddenly and extremely ill, as only to

expect certain death ; in fact, had not Mr. POOLE been on the spot at the very time, I could not possibly have survived one hour. He immediately gave me the "LIQUID MEDICINE," in large and powerful doses, in quick succession. This alone had the desired effect, (for small doses in this most dreadful of all diseases, I believe, would have been but of little service,) for such were my agonizing pains, that every atom of my frame was convulsed, discharging blood, in large quantities, upwards ; at the same time a death-like coldness in my inside, whilst my body, outwardly, was in a raging fever ; my bowels in a dreadful relaxed state : with all the usual accompaniments of cramps, violent retchings, &c. However, by a quick repetition of the medicine, my fever abated, the discharge ceased—and in EIGHT DAYS, I was COMPLETELY CURED of this dreadful disease ; but still from the violence of the fever, &c. a great weakness remained, which must generally attend so awful an attack of the CHOLERA MORBUS, and from which I was induced to go a short distance in the country, from whence I am returned, and in the bosom of my family, and enjoying SOUND HEALTH and strength, with grateful thanks to the Great Dispenser of all Events, for so great a blessing.

I cannot too strenuously recommend the general use of your inestimable Medicines, which have so signally been proved to possess an infallible remedy to every disease, however violent or hopeless, and which have obtained the unequivocal sanction of many distinguished personages in this county. The wonderful yet benign powers, prove, beyond all the arts of controversy, that the Hygeian Theory is the grandest discovery ever made in the art of healing.

I am, gentlemen, your truly grateful and
sincerely devoted friend and obedient servant,

GRACE C. POOLE.

Redruth, Jan. 1831.

A lady of the first respectability in *Penzance*, was desperately ill, in a severe attack of CHOLERA MORBUS, and was perfectly cured in a short time, by the use of the Universal Medicine. *Reference to Miss Grace Parrow.*

Jan. 10, 1831.

A gentleman, in the London Road, *Manchester*, completely cured of CHOLERA MORBUS, after being given up for six weeks. His servant also, found wonderful relief from a most serious *affection of the head*, of 20 years' standing.

MR. ARMSTRONG, No. 9, Market-street, *Manchester*, will answer any inquiries.

“TO MESSRS. MORISON, MOAT, & Co.

“GENTLEMEN,—Having received a letter from Captain Langley, of the trading vessel *Joseph*, of this port, who lately arrived at Hull from Riga, I transmit you a copy, which you will feel to be your duty to publish to all the world.

“Dear friend,—Respecting the Universal Medicines of the British College of Health, which you so fortunately provided me with at Sunderland, I have every reason to believe, and indeed I am convinced that they were the means of preserving my own life as well as some hundreds more at Riga, a great many of which I was an eye-witness to.

“On my first arrival at Riga, I commenced taking the Pills as a preventive, or preparation for the attack, to stay its violence if assailed; by which means a free passage through the body prevented the infectious air from producing that fatal cramp in the stomach and limbs which had caused the death of thousands. On the 28th of May, however, I was most violently seized with that dreadful disorder, and for the first four hours was in a deplorable state, but, thank God, from the precaution I had used, the noxious air passed through my body, with very slight attacks of the cramp, and a few strong doses of the Universals soon restored me to health. All my men (except one who was too timid to take the Pills with sufficient strength, from the fear of being too violently purged, who died in a few hours,) took the Pills night and morning, and were saved.

“To satisfy the poor fellow who had died I got him some medicine on shore, but it took no effect in the least, as he ceased to exist soon after, first becoming cold as a lump of ice and of a dark blue colour. I cannot think the cholera infectious or contagious from the touch, as none of us were affected from handling the corpse.

" 'I left Riga on the 8th of June, and got down to Bauldra the same day, all well ; but on the 10th the mate and a boy were both taken ill with this dreadful disease, and for six days, were in a distressing state, but with a close and powerful application of the pills, were restored to full health.

" 'I am happy to say I have every reason to believe that this Medicine alone is all-sufficient to stop the ravages of this dread evil, but that its powers are best applied at an early stage, or as a preparative.

" 'The value of the Medicine was in the highest estimation at Riga, and great lamentations were made at the scanty supply that could be obtained from me and the rest of the vessels which had supplies from you. Had I had £100 worth more I could have sold them all, even to the French doctors that were there.'

" 'The whole of the letters that have come to Sunderland from those vessels which had supplies of the Medicines out, speak with the same rapture of their efficacy.

"I remain, gentlemen,

"Your humble servant,

"MICHAEL GARDNER.

"Bishop Wearmouth, Aug. 1, 1831."

Mr. Gardener's Address on the Cholera.

At a momentous period like the present, when the above direful disease is hourly expected to extend its depopulating influence over the surface of our isle, dealing out death and disease in its progress, Mr. Gardner, Agent for Sunderland, begs leave to direct the attention of the Public to the prompt use of "Morison's Vegetable Medicine," as a safe and efficacious preventive and cure of that dreadful scourge to humanity. It is a well-known fact, proved by experience, that the influence which the contagious air is supposed to have over our bodies in this disease, depends principally upon the state of the blood and other juices. This opinion is confirmed in the case of two people at the same time inhaling the same air, one becomes affected and the other does not, which plainly indicates that if the sole cause of the

disease were in the contagion of the atmosphere, both would have been similarly affected; but this we find not to be the case. Hence we may infer, that the extent or degree of influence which the pestilential air has over our frame must be regulated by the state of our blood and humours, and we may fairly conclude, that if we do not, by neglect of proper medicine, or error in diet, suffer our humours to become morbid and corrupt, the disease called Cholera Morbus could not be known amongst us. This being the fact incontrovertible, it becomes our interest to do all in our power to render our bodies proof against so fatal an enemy, by purifying our blood and humours, thereby giving strength and energy to the whole frame, which will enable it to resist the influence of the pestilential atmosphere which is expected to assail us. This cannot more effectually be accomplished than by the frequent use of the above Vegetable Purgative Medicine, which, by frequent use, has been proved to render persons invulnerable to the effluvia of the Small-Pox.

Thomas Austen, a seaman belonging to this port, and sailing in the *William IV.* Mr. Brown, commander, on a voyage to Archangel this season, was taken extremely ill there, and was in the hospital for upwards of a month, but was removed to the vessel in order to return home, in a very weak state, and continued so for some time; and notwithstanding Mr. Brown evinced the greatest kindness and humanity, and affording him the use of his medicine chest, without effect, Austin was compelled to use, although much averse, Morison's Pills, and, with the happiest result, as in less than a week after using them, he was sufficiently recovered to resume his duty in the ship, and has since continued in good health.

Two other young men, sailing in the same ship, and on the same voyage, were completely cured of an insidious disease, in a very short time, by the use of Morison's Pills.

Capt. Brown, during his stay at Archangel, experienced two attacks of Cholera, and happily succeeded in preserving his health by the use of this invaluable medicine, of which he had perfect confidence, having experienced their beneficial effects on former occasions.

Five or six Masters of vessels, belonging to Sunderland,

during their stay at Riga, were cured of the Cholera, by the use of this medicine, and are willing to testify the same to any one, on reference to Mr. Gardner, at Hendon.

12th November, 1831.

Another undoubted Cure of Cholera in England.

TO MR. MORISON, THE HYGEIST.

Sir—Feeling assured that my life has been saved by a prompt use of the Universal Medicines, under a most violent attack of the Cholera Morbus, I deem it a duty, I owe to you and to the public, to lay my case before you, in the hope that, by your giving this testimony (which I am ready to verify on oath, if required) full publicity, I may be the means of emboldening many to embrace the same certain remedy to that dreadful calamity.

On Sunday evening last I was suddenly attacked with a violent lax and retching, and at the same time seized with most distressing cramps, in all my limbs, and all over my body, with spasms in the chest and back, which filled me with all the horrors of a certain and agonizing death before the morning. Struggling however, through the night, my wife, at an early hour on Monday morning, waited on Mr. Moat, the Vice-President of the College, who promptly ordered an immediate dose of twenty Pills, twice or thrice in the course of the day, during which time a thorough cleansing, up and down, removed all danger, and by the Wednesday following, I was enabled to follow my business in full health.

From the powerful and beneficial effect produced on me in so short a time, I can have no hesitation in recommending your inestimable medicine as a certain and speedy cure for the Cholera Morbus.

I am, Sir, your grateful Debtor and humble Servant;

W. H. BARNES.

No. 7, Dear's-place, Somer's Town,

London, August 18, 1831.

*Another convincing Proof of the immediate Cure of
Cholera Morbus.*

TO MR. LA MOTT.

Sir,—I beg most gratefully to acknowledge, that I have been cured of that most dreadful disorder, the Cholera Morbus, with which I was attacked to an alarming degree. I was drawn completely double, my stomach was up in lumps with the cramp, and I had cold shiverings and sweats, with every symptom that indicated alarm. My mother-in-law, hearing of my distress, came to me, and having experienced the good effects of Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine in the family, immediately applied to you, who, I am happy to say, instantly came to my relief. The first dose of Pills you gave me in less than an hour composed my agonized body, and after taking three or four doses more, I am quite recovered.

Your's, respectfully, HANNAH DAYES.
2, Myton Street, Hull, 25th Sept, 1831.

By Permission of the Mayor of Newcastle

C. SHEPHEARD, No. 11, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, Agent for the British College of Health, London, begs leave at this time of awful visitation, when the Cholera has taken its stand amongst us, to implore the attention of the constituted authorities of the Board of Health in Newcastle, and the Faculty at large, whilst he voluntarily offers to stop the ravages of the pestilential malady, by administering, gratis, the "Universal Medicines" as a certain specific, both as a preventive and cure; and will undertake to prove in the presence of any half-dozen of the Faculty, that the disease may, by the Hygeian Theory alone, be rendered perfectly harmless and most easily eradicable. To the public at large, C. S. would conscientiously and with the most perfect conviction of success, recommend the timid to cast away all fears, and secure their safety by an application of this sure preventive, and certain cure, if attacked.

The incontestible facts of this never-failing specific, and

mode of treatment, have been recorded in all the public papers (printed copies of which are given to any one calling as above,) wherein it is proved by the written evidence of Mr. Gardener, Bishopwearmouth, General Agent for the British College of Health for the County of Durham, that several ships, where the commanders of them had taken out the medicine last spring to Riga, were kept perfectly clear, or cases of Cholera perfectly cured when attacked; whilst the ships all around them (not supplied with medicine) were losing their crews daily, under that devastating scourge. Cases in London, Hull, and Manchester, have been equally and uniformly successful; in addition to which the extract from Hull bears a fresh testimony of the soundness of the Hygeian Theory and Practice, and of their being a complete antidote to this present scourge of the earth.

With such incontestible evidences as these, (and many others are daily arriving at the College,) C. S. intreats the influential authorities of Newcastle to put its powers to the test, by witnessing the cures performed under their own inspection.

Cure of Cholera Morbus.

MR. MORISON,—SIR,—With grateful feelings I acknowledge the cure wrought on me by your invaluable medicines in that dreadful disease, the Cholera Morbus. On the 3d of September, I was taken suddenly and extremely ill, with excessive discharge from the bowels, violent retching, agonizing pains, with the cramp in my stomach and bowels. I fell lifeless in a chair, and my wife expected life was passing from me; in fact, had it not been for the prompt attendance of your worthy Agent, Mr. Drew, I could not possibly have survived. He immediately administered the Universal Medicine in powerful doses, and by quick repetition of the medicine, the pains and sickness left me. With thanks to Almighty God, the dispenser of every blessing, your invaluable medicine alone had the desired effect; for in three days I was so recovered as to follow my business, and am restored to sound health.

Your's, respectfully,

No. 1, York-street, Sheffield, WM. FORD, Printer.
October 4, 1831.

Another Cure of Cholera Morbus.

TO MESSRS. MORISON and MOAT.

Gentlemen—Having received a perfect cure of a most violent attack of Cholera Morbus, by your invaluable Medicines, I consider it my duty to make it known to you and the world, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with that direful disease. I was seized at two o'clock in the morning with a violent sickness and lax, attended with violent pains all over my body; fortunately I had part of a box of pills by me, fourteen in number, which I took immediately; the sickness still continued, did not abate the whole day, when I sent to Mrs. Nickinson for a 2s. 9d. box, who desired I would take 20 immediately, which I did,—the same quantity twice the next day, am happy to say, on the third day I was able to walk out, but very weak; I continued taking the Medicine until I found my strength renewed. Thank God I am now in perfect health; but I am now convinced, if I had not had recourse to the pills immediately, I could not have lived twenty-four hours. Wishing every success may crown your endeavours, I remain, Gentlemen, yours respectfully.

WM. MAY.

Cumberland-street, Devonport, Oct. 10, 1831.

“ To Messrs. Morison and Moat.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Having, in my own person, undergone as severe an attack of what (from every symptomatic affection) may be termed the Cholera Morbus, as ever man struggled through, it is my bounden duty to you, and your inestimable ‘ Universal Medicine,’ to state the particulars, in order to impress, as far as lays in my power, a firm conviction on the public mind of a certain remedy being to be found in them by a prompt and plenteous exhibition of their extraordinary powers.

“ A few months since, whilst journeying to Lincoln, I was seized with a violent inflammation down my left side and thigh, so as scarcely to be able to get off the coach. I immediately, after taking some tea at Lincoln, took a very

strong dose of your No. 2 pills and went to bed, fomenting with hot water. In the space of half an hour I vomitted very considerably, and was able to sleep about four hours. After a brisk evacuation I started for Gainsborough, and after settling my business there, was so much worse as to be obliged to take another strong dose of No. 2, and again went to bed. After these had operated, I again was easier, but so foolishly imprudent as to return to Lincoln that evening. Before we reached our destination, the pain seized my bowels, attended with violent cramps in my legs, and spasms at the chest to that degree that I was obliged to get inside the coach. As soon as I arrived at Lincoln, I wished for a hot bath, but could not obtain one, in lieu of which I put my feet in hot water, took another strong dose of the Pills, and went into a hot bed. In four hours the cramp and spasms spread so fearfully over my frame, that I was obliged to be fomented from head to foot. In the morning I fortunately obtained a slipper-bath, into which I was put morning and evening, for four days, taking strong doses of the Pills, three doses of No. 2 to one of No. 1, for three nights and two days. In the evening of the third day, the cramp, or spasmodic affection, seized my brain. How long I was deranged I cannot tell, but when I came to myself, I found great boils had gathered within and outside my thighs (a great proof of the poisonous humours struggling for a vent,) and across the abdomen. My whole frame was cold as ice, and my countenance and extremities of a blue aspect. As soon as the boils broke and discharged, the cramps and spasms left me, and I gathered warmth. The vomitting and purging continued, more or less, for eight days. During this time I ate nothing, and whatever I drank was vomitted immediately, accompanied with humours sometimes like gruel, or blood, chopped grass, train oil, putrid corruption, thick phlegm, and frequently as clear water, boiling in the hand-basin like soda-water.

“Several friends wished a physician to be called in; but I was fully convinced that if the ‘Universal Medicine’ could not alone reach my case, nothing he, or any of the faculty (who had displayed so little of anything, even like the commonest medical tact in this complaint) could do, would avail me. I therefore continued taking doses of from 30 to 50, until, after a spasmodic attack of five hours, the Medi-

cine obtained a clear passage through my body—the pain ceased—the blood again circulated—my appetite and rest returned—and, in less than a month, taking doses of 15 and 20 alternately, I was enabled again to visit those who, in the different Agencies, never expected me any more to give directions with ‘Morison’s Universal Medicine.’

“On comparing notes with those of the faculty, who have described the prognostics and symptoms of the Cholera Morbus, no one will venture to affirm this was not an attack (and in a most violent degree) of the Continental disease, differing only in its virulence from climate, and other local, accidental or constitutional circumstances. As for asserting that the Cholera has never appeared any where in England, but at Sunderland, is false, as my own is not the only one that I have witnessed.

“A friend of mine was seized with violent pains in the bowels, with symptoms of the Cholera Morbus; viz. cramps, spasms, nausea, dulness, and extreme pain all over. Having, like all those who have once proved their value, strong confidence in the ‘Universals,’ he instantly took thirty pills of No. 2, and in less than two hours, the cramps and spasms ceased; the Medicine freely operated, and in less than seven hours he was as well as ever he was in his life.

“Another gentleman, near Nottingham, was seized about noon, and obliged to go to bed. Having a few Pills in the house, he took ten of No. 2. In about half an hour, violent cramps, spasms and vomiting came on, so as seriously to alarm the family, who wanted medical aid. But having been cured by the Medicine of a Rupture and other Diseases, his confidence was strong enough to resist the solicitations of his friends, and to lead him immediately to take strong doses of No. 2, and the consequence was, he was enabled, in a few days, to follow his usual avocations.

“Mr. Breeden, of Leicester, has not been without some experience in this disease, having been himself attacked most violently with the Cholera. He commenced with strong doses, and through promptness, only had the cramp for four hours. In three or four days he was again fit for business.

“Another case, (though not the last by a great many,) that can be brought forward, is one similar, though not so striking as the rest. I was requested to call on a gentleman,

who, it was supposed, was attacked by Typhus Fever. When I saw him I thought differently, as there were symptoms of incipient, or approaching, Cholera, in which I was confirmed, as, the day after, his bowels became affected with violent purgings or diarrhœa, and cramps and spasms from head to foot. I left directions that if he became worse, strong and repeated doses of No. 2 must be his remedy; and by attention to these directions, he only experienced the cramp during one day, and was speedily quite recovered.

“From these, and many other cases, I believe that though the Cholera is epidemic, it is only those whose humours, or previous habit of body are prepared to receive its impression, who are liable to the infection. Not one individual, however, who attended the above cases, ever caught the infection. From hence it may clearly be inferred, that the disease (now first in England) called Cholera Morbus, is not indigenous to this island, nor is it a disorder from whence all those alarms with which the faculty have so industriously overwhelmed the land, need take such deep root on weak minds. The disease has been, throughout, proved to be perfectly humoral, and, consequently, only curable by a cleansing process, from vegetable purgatives. The ‘Universal Medicines’ having, therefore, been proved to have never produced one failure, in contradistinction to the failures of one-quarter, one-third, or one-half of all the schemes of all the first of all the Faculty of all nations, the time must come when the ignorance and imbecility of the vaunted powers of the doctors at large, must bend to your superior intelligence on the theory of health.

“I remain, with all due respect, Gentlemen,

“Your obliged and humble Servant,

“S. T. PROBETT.

“Park-street, Nottingham, Dec. 5, 1831.”

Second Report of Mr. W. C. Poole, (General Agent for Lancashire,) on Cholera Morbus.

TO MESSRS. MORISON AND MOAT:

Gentlemen—In addition to the long list of Cures of Cholera Morbus, in Manchester, under my direction, with the

"Universal Medicine," which have been published in all the provincial papers, and which you have collected among your "fourth series of Cures" that have risen since the publication of the Third Edition of "Morisoniana." I now send you a further collection of a part of, at least, 130 cures of Cholera, which I have performed in this town and county, armed only with the powers of your simple and harmless Pills, viz ;—

Mrs. Smith, shop-keeper, No. 6, Mount-street, Manchester, was taken dangerously ill with Cholera, Nov. 4, 1831—cramps, spasms, and every dangerous symptom attending this disease ; and more-so, as she had lain in only a fortnight—a perfect cure in four days.

The daughter of the above Mrs. Smith was also dangerously attacked with Cholera on Nov. 13. A continual passage of everything as swallowed, would run through the bowels immediately ; the fundament, continually down, had become quite raw with burning heat ; cramps and spasms excessive ; indeed so dreadful were the sufferings of the poor child, (five years old,) and so shocking to behold, that her parents thought her bowels were protruding. I, however, eased their minds on that head, and effected a perfect cure in four days.

On the 23d, Mr. Smith, the father, was also most violently attacked with Cholera, so much so as to endanger his life. Nothing short of prompt and immediate attention could have saved him. His Cholera came on through a fright, from a carriage having thrown him down, and nearly killed him—which, (perhaps fortunately,) produced a severe attack of diarrhoea, accompanied with most violent cramps and spasms all over him. He was, however, perfectly cured in three days, and in his business ever since. In this instance we have a clear proof of a cause, producing the same symptoms and effects, without the aid of epidemic attraction of Cholera, from whence it may be inferred that the hubbub which the doctors are kicking up on this disease, is deficient of a scientific knowledge of its Pathology, or actuated by still less honourable motives.

Mr. Robert Betty, No. 3, Little Peter-street, Manchester, was taken ill of the Cholera on the 26th of November. On the 27th, very ill ; and on the 28th, dangerous, and past all hopes. By 2 P. M. spasms and delirium ; at times, all but

in a state of delirium ; when he began to take the Universal Pills, which took immediate effect, by forcing a quick passage. By 10 P. M. he felt himself quite well ; on the 29th he walked all over the town, proclaiming the glad tidings of this wonderful cure in so short a time ; and on the 30th was at work, and in perfect health ever since.

Mrs. F. R. Patterson, 12, Alport-street, was taken suddenly and dangerously ill of the Cholera, attended with cramps, spasms, and almost bereft of reason. At 5 P. M. on the first of Decenber, she was in a truly dangerous state of alarm to all around her. On the third she declared herself perfectly cured, and came to see me.

I have cured two of her children in the Small Pox, and shall have to report the cure of another child of her's of the King's Evil. Without entering further, at present, on the never-failing efficacy of the "Universals," in every state and grade in the Cholera, (which is so unnecessarily alarming this nation,) I can produce one hundred more references in Manchester, of undoubted evidence, of the Vegetable Universal Medicines being all-sufficient to stop the ravages of the Cholera Morbus.

I am, Gentlemen, most respectfully, yours, &c.

W. C. POOLE.

293, Dean's-gate, Manchester, Dec. 12, 1831.

Another Cure of Malignant Cholera Morbus.

To Mr. Hudson, Agent for Carlisle.

SIR—I did not intend giving my case publicity, but when I consider the awful visitation of the Cholera in Sunderland and the neighbourhood, I do not think I should be doing justice to Mr. Morison and the public, if I were to keep any longer silence.

A few weeks ago I was called to Berwick-upon-Tweed as a hatter, when I was severely attacked with the Cholera. The symptoms were cramp in the limbs, being all drawn up ; my body was all over a blue colour, accompanied with violent purging and vomiting, when a friend of mine, a Minister of the Gospel, came timely with Morison's Pills. I took twelve at first, and repeated the dose a few times,

when my health was completely restored. I have given the symptoms, and leave it to the public to judge for themselves to call my disorder what they please. However, I acknowledge my gratitude to Almighty God, from whom all blessings flow, in sending his servant with the justly celebrated Vegetable Universal Medicine of Morison, the Hygeist, to my relief.

I am, yours respectfully,
EDWARD ALLISON.

Carlisle, Dec. 16, 1831.

Cure of Sciatica, Eruptions, Measles, and Wasting.

TO MESSRS. MORISON & MOAT,

GENTLEMEN,—If gratitude ought to rise in proportion to benefits received, whether it be from God or man, I should stand among the number of the most ungrateful, if I were to refuse the tribute of acknowledgment to you, who, under God, have been the dispensers of a medicine which has proved an incalculable benefit, both to me and my family. In January, 1830, we were first brought acquainted with the “Vegetable Universal Medicine,” at Dartmouth, through the medium of our esteemed friend, Mr. JOHN PEARSE. At that time, our daughter, sixteen months old, was WASTING AWAY WITH ERUPTIONS in different parts of the body; her eyes sunk in her head, and appetite gone, and scarcely able to stand, though at eleven months she could walk much better than at sixteen. Mr P. urged us to give the child the Medicine, if we wished to save her, being confident of success. We read “Morisoniana,” and were led to this conclusion: if Mr. MORISON answers to the soundness of his reasoning, according to the theory he has divulged to the world, his mode of treatment, in respect to disease, must be the most efficacious as well as the most rational we have ever seen or heard of. Under these convictions we commenced giving the child the Medicine, and in the course of a fortnight she was completely ridded of the humours; voided several large worms; three large wounds healed; and the child restored to STRENGTH and VIGOUR. I should have observed, that, some months before, two of the most eminent of the

Faculty had been applied to when the eruptions were only small, but covered her legs and feet in one mass. They prescribed a mercurial ointment, and the child was anointed from head to foot, as for the itch : I leave you to judge of the consequences, which afterwards appeared as above. She has since had the MEASLES, which, through a chill, were driven inward, and, settling on the lungs, threatened her with death by suffocation ; but, by putting her into a warm bath, and administering the Medicine, she was instantly relieved ; the Measles again appeared, and, after a few days, she was perfectly restored, and continues to this day in good HEALTH.

In the latter end of January, 1830, Mrs. COTTON was seized with a violent attack of RHEUMATISM (or what is commonly called Sciatica) in the left hip, suffering the most excruciating pain, with the entire loss of the use of her leg ; confined to her bed, and unable to move without assistance. In this helpless and deplorable situation, she was induced to try the " Universal Medicine," having seen its wonderful efficacy on our dear child ; she commenced, and, at the same time, the flesh-brush was used, from the hip down to the foot, by those who attended her. I was called from home, and about a week after, she, with great difficulty, wrote to me, stating how they had proceeded, but that, " instead of being better, she was in greater agonies than before she began taking the Medicine, and was greatly afraid that she should be a cripple for life." Concluding from this, that the dry, morbid humours were giving way, and advancing towards a curative process, I wrote her in reply, by all means to continue, and entreated her to proceed with increased doses of No. 2 Pills. She summoned up resolution, and acted accordingly, and in a few days after, the pain ceased ; and although great debility, as well as all sense of feeling in the fleshy part of the leg, continued for several weeks after, she was happy to say was FULLY RESTORED, and has continued (now ten months) without the least symptom of a complaint ever since.

In concluding this brief sketch in proof of the efficacy of the " Universal Medicine," *in cases so opposite in their nature*, not only in the above, but in numerous instances which have come under my care and directions, is sufficient to convince me of the soundness of your new theory, and

that any disease, if curable, (although frequently declared incurable by the Faculty,) will be brought to submit and yield to the efficacy of your invaluable Medicine, by perseverance, with sufficient strength of doses, of which none can take too much—so safe, harmless, and certain, are they in their operation.—That others may be induced to act on the same principles, and prove the same effects, is the object of my wishing that publicity may be given to the above.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,
GEO. COTTON.

Newton-Bushel, Devon, Jan. 22, 1831.

Cure of virulent Erysipelas.

TO MR. MORISON,

SIR,—Be pleased to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the benefits I have received from the use of your invaluable Medicine. I was for about twelve months subject to a most virulent Erysipelas. I had medical advice, but to no other purpose than an occasional temporary relief, returning again and again with more and more virulence. Your worthy Agent, Mr. COTTON, prevailed upon me to try your Medicine. I took it, and with the blessing of God attending it, although it is now eleven months since I was cured, I have never had any symptoms of a return of the disorder since. Praying that it may be beneficial to thousands,

I remain, Sir, your debtor for sound health,
JANE BICKEL.

Newton-Bushel, 12th Jan. 1831.

Cure of Consumption in its last stage.

TO MESSRS. MORISON & MOAT,

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to send you my public and most grateful thanks for the wonderful cure I have received, from the use of the "Vegetable Universal Medicine," under the judicious direction of Mr. W. C. POOLE, of Redruth,

whose unremitting attention to the afflicted is beyond all praise. It is now about five years since, my serious affliction first commenced. I have had the best advice and treatment, from the first of the Faculty; I have expended vast sums to no good purpose; I have been treated for CONSUMPTION IN ITS LAST STAGE! and, when considered hopeless, was given up for Death, my friends having taken (what they conceived) their last leave of me. Kind Providence, however, deemed other and better things for me, by directing the special means, through my perfect recovery from this declared incurable state, of sounding your praises to all distant times. The fame of your wonderful powers having caught the attention of my friends, a Cure well known here, having been published so similar to my own, viz: Diseased Liver, Consumption, Stoppage in my Breast, Chest and Throat, every thing appeared to drop into some unnaturally hollow space, from which the Faculty concluded that I had an inward Abscess, of an alarming nature, from which they led me to hope for NO CURE. From this peculiarly similar case to my own, I was induced to try the Medicine, and was, from the first interview with Mr. POOLE, cheered with hopes of relief, and, not less to the astonishment of myself than to my numerous friends, those heavy afflictions, which had borne me down for years, gave way in a few days! and, by perseverance, am happy and proud to declare, before all the world, thus publicly, and ready to enter into more particulars than can here be expressed, to any number of applicants who may favour me with a call, that I am now IN FULL HEALTH AND VIGOUR, and from the power and benign influence of your inestimable Medicine, alone. I hail with joy, the success of Mr. POOLE, in this town and neighbourhood. My gratitude to you, and all concerned in the promulgation of this truly National Blessing, can never be sufficiently expressed.

I am, your sincerely devoted friend and advocate.

CATHERINE HOSKINS,

Penzance, 6th Jan. 1831.

Cure of Consumptive Asthma and Eruptions, with Asthma, in one Family.

TO MESSRS. MORISON & MOAT,

GENTLEMEN,—For the benefit of the afflicted, you are at

liberty to make known to the world, a case and cure from a CONSUMPTIVE ASTHMA, which has afflicted my son for the last three years, being now in the twenty-third year of his age. He had declined in strength daily, until supported five nights out of seven with pillows in a chair, not being able to lie prostrate in bed for fear of suffocation, when he was given up for death, as in the last stage of a Consumption. Where, however, four medical gentlemen could give no relief, your inestimable "Universal Medicine," has, under the prompt and judicious directions of your able Agent, Mr. POOLE, performed a PERFECT CURE, in the short space of four weeks. In addition to this preservation of my son's life, I have also to state that my husband has been sorely afflicted with Eruptions, Asthma, &c. &c. for many years, who has received immediate relief from the same invaluable medicine. With our best wishes for your continuance of success,

I am, gentlemen, your devoted friend,

MARY PHILLPOTT.

Penzance, 6th Jan. 1831.

A most extraordinary Cure of Fits, occasioned by a Fright, attended by Dropsy and Consumption.

TO MESSRS. MORISON & MOAT,

GENTLEMEN,—No one can feel more pride or happiness in bearing public testimony of the wonder-working powers of your "Universal Medicine," than myself; and am therefore anxious to enrol my truly distressing case in your numerous attested records. Without entering into the previous state of the general habits of my body, I must begin the date of my late passed sufferings from the period of time when, from the sudden annunciation of the death of my brother (by the falling in of the vault of the late Sir Christopher Hawkins) I was seized with fits of the most severe description, requiring several people to prevent me from dashing out my brains, in which state I continued for upwards of ten months. The course of nature was stopped—Dropsy commenced, and a DECLARED CONSUMPTION had seized my frame; when, after every expense which the advice of the best of the Faculty could render me had been expended, I was declared by them as *perfectly incurable*.

In this deplorable state, and when every day was expected by my surrounding friends to be my last, kind Providence directed that a lady of St. Term, (whose daughter had been cured of fits by Mr. POOLE, of Redruth,) hearing of my dreadful state, sought me out, and most earnestly implored my being put under his care and directions. Impelled by so respectable a recommendation, which the kind lady so emphatically enforced with such a list of incontestible evidences of the powers and certainties of the efficacy of the "Universal Medicine" in all desperate complaints, my kind mother, with two attendants, took me in a van to Redruth. The first interview with Mr. POOLE inspired her with hope :—I was entered upon a regular course of the medicine, and, to the astonishment of hundreds, (who had witnessed my past sufferings, which required the force of six strong men, to restrain me from self-destruction, for three hours at a time,) I was PERFECTLY CURED, almost immediately. My fits left me, my faculties returned ; every thing that had been thrown out of the course, became natural ; my sight, senses, and hearing, were fully restored ; the swelling of my body, thighs, and legs, in the dropsy, left me ; my pale and emaciated face wore the picture of health ; and every consumptive appearance gave place to blooming cheerfulness and joy, which has now blessed me, *without the least relapse*, for now nine months. The anxious and powerful tide of gratitude has long urged me, gentlemen, to publish my astonishing Cure, through your means, and have only been restrained by the kind suggestions of Mr. POOLE, (whose indefatigable attentions I can never sufficiently praise,) who was desirous of first satisfying me of the perfection of the Cure, and unattended by a relapse. Time has convinced me that my first wish was correct, and, for the comfort of the afflicted, I am proud to declare, before all the world, my firm belief that the "Vegetable Universal Medicine," possesses all the power (if promptly and properly persevered in) of *eradicating any disease whatever*.

With this feeling, I subscribe myself, Gentlemen,

Your truly devoted and ever grateful

And obedient servant,

KITTY ALLEN.

Witness ISABELLA ALLEN, her sister.

Probus, near Truro, 8th January, 1831.

*Cure of an excruciating Pain in the Jaw, with the Extraction
of a lump of Bone therefrom.*

MESSRS. MORISON, MOAT & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—Herewith I send you a *Singular Case*, and *perfect Cure*, performed on me by the use of your “Universal Medicines.” It is now about seven months (without any known previous cause) that I began to feel great uneasiness and pain, about my face and head, with an agonising torture in my right Jaw. I had tried every means for relief, but without any good effect, until advised by Mr. POOLE, of Redruth, to take Mr. MORISON’s Pills, which immediately displayed their wonderful powers, by searching out the part affected, and, to my astonishment, in three weeks, brought away (with a mass of matter) *a piece of Bone from my Jaw*, three sides square, with the fourth pointed, and sharp as a needle, (which may be seen by any one calling on Mr. JOHN DAVIES, Portreath,) from which moment my pains all ceased; the wound healed; and I am now, thank kind Providence, who has entrusted you with this great art of ameliorating human sufferings, in perfect and sound health.

I can never sufficiently express my gratitude, and will ever sound your praise in recommending to all, the value of your inestimable discovery.

I am, Gentlemen, your ever devoted and humble servant,
MARY R. DAVIES.

Portreath, Cornwall, 10th Jan. 1831.

R. HALL, P. H. S.

Sole General Agent of the College for the district, Great South-sea-street, Southsea.—Advice gratis.

TO MR. HALL, P. H. S. SOUTHSEA,

DEAR SIR,—It is with much pleasure I give you the following particulars relative to my little boy, three years and a half old, as I believe his life has been spared, through the means of Mr. MORISON’s “Universal Medicines,” which were introduced by you into this district. In September last, he was at his brother’s, at Southampton, where he

caught a severe cold, became hoarse, still more so the next day, and the following so much worse with fever, as to excite such anxious alarm that a surgeon was sent for, who paid him great attention, several times a-day, as he considered he had an inflammation on the chest—an emetic was given, a leech applied, and other medicines afterwards, for several days, but the fever increased, attended with stoppage of the bowels, so as to excite the greatest anxiety and fear of a fatal termination; and our medical adviser himself considered him in a very critical state. His mother and myself were sent for in haste; on my arrival, I found that our worthy friend, Mrs. VALLACK, had called in, and, from the restoration of her daughter a few weeks previously, through the use of the “Universal Medicines,” strongly urged the immediate resort to them. Having too myself witnessed the good effect of them on a particular friend at Portsea, we at once determined to put the other medicines aside, sent to your agent, Mr. BOOKER, at Southampton, for the medicines, and administered them. After an anxious suspense, a second dose was given, and in a few hours afterwards, to our great satisfaction, the medicine began to operate on the bowels, and the dear child seemed sensible of the relief; I sat up with him all night; the medicine was again repeated, and by ten o’clock the following morning the fever had left him, and he was able to sit up, take some food, and was cheerful, to the great surprise of those who saw him. The medicine was still continued, which acted rather powerfully, but restored the evacuations to a healthy appearance. The weakness gradually left him, and in one week he became as well as ever he was in his life. I feel incompetent to do justice in speaking of Mr. MORISON’S medicines. I deem it a religious duty to recommend it in every case, and feel gratified when I can get my friends to give it a trial. At Southampton was the first time I saw Mr. MORISON’S interesting publication, the *Morisoniana*, which established my conviction of the correctness of the New Theory of Disease, and the means to restore health.

You have, sir, the above Case (unsolicited) for publication, if you think proper.

Very respectfully, yours, WILLIAM CHUBB.

7, Union-street, Portsea—formerly the

Post-Office, Dec. 22, 1830.

*Cure of a declared Incurable Case of Consumption by the
London Faculty.*

TO MR. W. C. POOLE, of Redruth,

SIR,—Gratitude constrains me to acknowledge the great benefit I have recently received from the use of “MORISON’S Vegetable Universal Medicine,” which I purchased from your friends; Messrs. J. RASHLEIGH & BROTHERS, spirit merchants, Falmouth. My case, sir, you will know, was an inward complaint, with wasting of body, spitting and discharging of blood upwards; in this state I remained for a length of time; in London I was attended by many of the medical gentlemen, whose names I forbear to mention, only because I believe their practice to have been but an epitome of the best knowledge of the Faculty at large. I took gallons of their medicines without the least good effect. The pantomimic mummery of sounding the lungs with an auric instrument was practised on me to no earthly purpose of aiding the curative judgment. They came, however, to the knowledge thereby that my lungs were in a dangerous state—in fact that I was in a deep consumption, and gave me up as incurable! in this state I contrived to reach Falmouth, where I had previously resided many years, and hearing of your many wonderful cures in Consumption, Small Pox, and almost every other incurable complaint, as well as of the extraordinary demand for “MORISON’S Universal Medicine” from Messrs. RASHLEIGH’S, and of your unparalleled success throughout the county, I obtained that confidence which induced me to commence a course, and bless the Almighty for drawing me within the line of your praiseworthy exertions, for it has been *the saving of my life*, and I can, with the greatest confidence, speak in the highest terms of its healing properties, from the beneficial effects it produced in my complaint *in the short space of three months*. I am perfectly restored to sound health—getting stout, and my strength daily increasing, and in short, become *quite a new man*.

For this, so great, so wonderful, and so perfect a cure, in a case which has ever proved a stumbling-block to the Faculty, I can never sufficiently express my gratitude, and I trust Messrs MORISON and MOAT will make it known throughout the world, that others may partake of this truly

National Blessing. You, sir, may refer any one to me for full particulars of more than I can express; and with every hearty wish for the increase of your truly enviable powers,

I am, dear sir, your devoted friend,

JAMES VESCOE.

Falmouth, 15th Dec. 1830

Cure of General Debility, &c.

TO MR. HALL, P. H. S. Southsea,

SIR—Having been restored to health through the means of MORISON'S "Universal Medicines," with your kind attention, I feel pleasure in making it publicly known, hoping it may induce others to persevere in taking the medicines, and derive the benefit I have obtained. For three years and a half I had been in a state of general weakness, with constant pain in my side, tightness of the chest, and pains in my back. My friends were anxious about me, particularly as I had derived no substantial relief from the various medicines I had taken; indeed, I considered myself in such a declining state, as to almost give up the hope that any means would be of service; but, it has pleased God, that these new medicines should have had the desired effect to restore me. My parents unite with me in every sentiment of respect, to

Sir, yours, &c.

MARY ANN ELLICOTT.

No. 15, on the Green, Gosport,

Dec. 23, 1830.

Cure of Asthmatic Affection.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,—It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that I now address you; the purport of which is, to state to you my late distressing case, and to request that you will, for the benefit of others, publish it, and my cure, from your "Universal Medicine." I was ill for some time, by reason of taking a severe Cold, which fell upon my Chest and Lungs,

attended with a Cough and Hoarseness, and also with a great deal of expectoration, to a serious extent, for which I applied to several Medical men, and took Medicine for three months regularly, but without any change of my distressing symptoms, until I became weary of their prescriptions, and their protracted hopes of any good to be derived from them. I was at length prevailed upon to try your famous Pills, but found little good effect from them the first fortnight; but by persevering through the injunctions of your worthy Agent, (Mr. COTTON) with stronger Doses, at the end of the month I began to feel wonderful relief, both in my Cough, Hoarseness, and Expectoration; and in a week or two more, I was delivered of my complaint in a wonderful manner, by the blessing of God and your instrumentality, and have continued so for several months. I have the happiness to enrol my testimony in the long list of your wonderful performances, and am, conscientiously recommending the general use of the "Vegetable Universal Medicine."

ROBERT NICKELS, Jun. Farmer, aged 56.
 Parish of St. Mary's Church, near }
 Torquay, Devon, 9th Jan. 1831. }

Exeter, January 7th, 1831.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT,

SIR,—Agreeable to your request, I present you with a statement of my long distressing affliction, from which I was providentially restored by your invaluable medicine, and which case I allow you to publish in America, *but not in England.*

About *nine* years ago, I was called to experience great mental affliction, which being continued for several months, occasioned great debility of body, and consequently was scarcely without pain for one year and a half, at which time I changed my estate, and for a short period enjoyed comparative good health; but being so unfortunate as to take a very serious cold, from exposure to a violent storm while upon a coach, and at a time when I should have acted more wisely to have kept my room. (The latter remark, I trust, will be seriously regarded.) From this circumstance I became the subject of continual affliction, and knew not the

happiness of ease for *six lingering years* ; I had, as was considered, skilful medical aid, and endured many awful examinations, till at length I was considered *pregnant*, which I had every reason to suppose might have been the case, but my expectation on this point was disappointed, and I remained a sufferer still. It was deemed prudent to change my doctor, which I did, but alas ! no relief could be obtained by medical endeavours : at this time I could scarcely walk a quarter of a mile, but was obliged to return and require the assistance of my husband to get up stairs. About twelve or fifteen months having expired since my cold, I was recommended to go into the country and breathe my native air ; I did so, and took my residence a few doors from the place in which I was born, but all anticipations were frustrated, and after living nearly four years in that most pleasant part of the country, I was still the subject of disease, and suffered more than I ever had done before ; my head was incessantly in pain ; my chest and bowels were racked with frequent, violent spasmodic pains ; my bowels were much swollen, and was almost constantly troubled with flatulency ; my loins were constantly aching, as also my thighs and legs. I had the advice of several medical gentlemen, and bottles and bottles of unavailing mixtures. I was then prevailed upon by one of the medical gentlemen to undergo an examination on the bladder, he having concluded that it was a case of the stone. In the first trial, he stated his opinion was confirmed, and used all his endeavours to get me to submit to an operation. It was very prudently objected to, until the opinion of another could be had, which was done, and his opinion was diametrically opposed to the other. There was evidently a great deal of gravel in the system, which would come off in large quantities, but the last gentleman said, that persons passing such gravel never had the stone, it being a peculiar sort. I need not attempt to describe the pain of those operations, nor the pain of mind attending them, nor even the joy afforded by this discovery : although scarcely an idea was formed as yet on the true nature of the case. I took medicine in abundance, but my excruciating pains did not abate, and after becoming weary with the treatment I received, I determined, by the advice of a lady and gentleman who had received beneficial effects from MORISON'S Pills, to undergo a course of them. I am at a loss how to

express my obligation to that Providence who led me thus to decide, and for the blessing with which this *invaluable* medicine was accompanied. I beg to say, that I am one of those persons who believe there is not in the bowels of the earth, nor upon the earth, those medicinal virtues that will cure the most simple disease, without His superintending providence and blessing ; but, being favoured with these, I believe there is not in the world a medicine that possesses greater healing qualities than MORISON'S Pills.

I persevered with strict attention to his prescribed rules for two months, when my size became reduced ; my pains left me, my strength increased ; and my appetite became good ; was not troubled with nausea ; my complexion was restored to its original bloom ; my nerves were strengthened, and my spirits animated, and having occasionally attended to the Hygeian advice, I enjoy such health as I have not known for *nine years* ; I can take the benefit of the salubrious air, which surrounds our neighbourhood, by taking a walk of two or three miles without that fatigue, which a quarter of a mile would have occasioned three years ago.

These remarks, sir, are facts, and if worthy your notice, you are at liberty to publish this in the papers you circulate in America, for the encouragement of its inhabitants in the use of your efficacious and valuable Medicine,

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

S. ASHLEY,

TO MR. WADELTON :

Sir,—Impressed with the strongest conviction of the virtues contained in your “Vegetable Universal Medicine,” in cleansing the body and removing from it everything that is inimical to its well-being, I beg leave to state that, being induced to read “Morisoniana,” which was put into my hand by a friend, who strongly recommended me to make trial of the Medicine, having at that time a distressing cough and heavy cold on me, in the month of March last, I fearlessly began taking the pills, varying from five to twenty at a time, when all symptoms of cold were gone in less than a fortnight. Yet I continued taking the pills for some months, with little intermission, as I had for nearly seventeen years

past been labouring under a complication of disorders, and during that period had tried some of the most approved advertised medicines, as also following most rigidly the prescriptions of the professional medical gentlemen of the old school, with very little benefit, receiving only temporary relief. My complaints were as follow:—Giddiness, with pains in the head and confused ringing noise in the left ear; pain in the side and about the heart; also on the left side of the abdomen near the groin when walking a little quicker than usual, which last would draw me almost double and oblige me to sit down by the road side, and remain in a bending posture for a quarter of an hour, or sometimes longer, before I could proceed, which I was obliged to do with great precaution. Rheumatism, with swelled leg and foot, which by some was called gout, has confined me to the house, &c. for two or three weeks at a time. I generally had this complaint twice a year; frequently restless and sleepless nights, with violent perspirations, pain at the pit of the stomach, with a peculiar sensation, as if something was hanging pendulous within, with a pulling of the navel, and taking cold on every slight occasion; all which complaints have been removed through the assistance of a merciful Providence, by persevering in your invaluable medicine. I am convinced of its efficacy, and do give a decided preference to it above any other medicine I ever used. I purchased the “Morisoniana,” being satisfied of the reasonableness of its contents. I have recommended the medicine to some families, and even administered it with my own hands to their children, on whom it has had the most beneficial results, in cases of worms, scrofula, general nervous debility, &c. I shall, on every occasion that offers, recommend its use.

I am, Sir, your most grateful humble Servant,
JOHN SPENCE.

P. S. My wife has been cured by the medicine of the following complaints:—Palpitation of the heart, a fulness of the chest, rising of wind in the throat almost to suffocation, more particularly after meals, with general nervous debility. She makes use of the medicine occasionally, persuaded that by so doing she pursues the only course likely to prevent a recurrence of the complaints already enumerated.

CURE OF BILIOUS AND LIVER DISEASE.

MR. MORISON,

Sir—I should not do justice to you, or my feelings, were I not to thank you for having received, by means of your truly valuable medicine, the greatest of all possible benefits, the restoration of my health. I laboured these ten years under the above disease, and tried everything prescribed by the Doctors, and was very careful respecting my diet; and when I last applied to my Doctor, last spring, he recommended me to persevere in taking medicine, which I did; but it had not the desired effect, for I still grew worse. He also advised me to live very low—which I also followed, for I lived upon water gruel for two months. He also recommended me to eat no meat, and drink no beer, so long as I lived; for he said, my stomach was so, that it turned all my food to bile; so that the lower I lived, the better I should be. I was at last obliged to have recourse to calomel pills; but they had not the desired effect, for I still grew worse; I was so reduced, as to be unable, at times, to walk up stairs, and even despaired of life; so that I, at last, came to a determination to give up all medicine. About this time, which was last June, a friend of mine called to see me, and found me very ill, and wished me to try Mr. Morison's Pills—the Vegetable Universal Medicine—which I had not heard of before. My friend told me they would not hurt me if they did me no good. I at last promised to give them a fair trial; I accordingly got a small box; and I bless Almighty God that I ever did, for before I took one small box, I found myself greatly relieved; I got some more and persevered ten weeks, from 4 to 10 pills a day; and before I had taken the pills one month, I was able to walk sixteen miles a day, when, before, I could not walk one mile without great pain; I also found my strength and spirits to return, so that I am able again to follow my business of a gardener. I feel this a duty incumbent on me to make this public acknowledgment for the good of my fellow-sufferers, that they may also apply to the same remedy for the attainment of sound health, which I now enjoy.

I am, Sir, your's most respectfully,

-WILLIAM LAKER,

Horsham, Sussex.

Case of Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. occasioned by Bathing.

TO R. HALL, P. H. S., Southsea.

Sir—The age in which we live teems with recent inventions, but of all that have recently been introduced, there are none that can surpass, for its general utility, Morison's Universal Medicines. A system which would expose the root of all disorders, has long been a great desideratum with the people; and since reform is the order of the day in politics and law, it gives me sincere pleasure in saying that it has taken place in physic, and the case which I am about to report you, Sir, will, I am sure, prove that my conjectures are not without foundation. In the summer of 1830, I was constantly in the habit of bathing, and being of a hale constitution, I little regarded the consequences which arise from going into the water whilst in a violent state of perspiration, but after continuing the practice for some time, I found that I had caught a chill, which would ultimately have consigned me to the grave, had I not fortunately heard of Morison's Universal Medicines. From taking a chill, as you well know, spitting of blood ensued, which caused so much weakness in my frame, that my friends and the faculty resigned all hopes of my recovery; but having been desired to give your medicine a fair trial, I immediately found relief, and am fully convinced that this new discovery in medicine, ere long, must overcome the bigotry and superstition which it is the interest of most medical practitioners to instil into the minds of those who are weak enough to give credit to their assertions.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

ROWLAND LEIGH.

Newport, Isle of Wight, March 8, 1831.

CURE OF JAUNDICE.

TO R. HALL, H. H. S., Southsea.

Sir—It is with grateful feelings that I can add my testimony to those you already have, of the efficacy of Morison's Vegetable Medicines, as by the use of them, with your kind

attention, I have been cured of that very trying disorder, Jaundice, and without experiencing that subsequent state of weakness, which is so generally attendant on the complaint.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

MARY-ANN MEECH.

No. 38, Orange-street, Portsea, Feb. 17, 1831.

*Extraordinary Cure of an ulcerated and contracted Leg,
by Morison's Pills.*

TO MR. PROBERT, P. H. S.

SIR,—It is now sometime since I had the misfortune to strike my foot against the ankle of the left leg, in walking. At first it was but a trifling sore; but after two or three days my thigh was considerably affected by it, continuing to increase until about a week I was forced to keep my bed. This was succeeded by a violent attack of typhus fever. A medical gentleman who was called in, reduced the fever, but left the leg much worse than before, it having broken into several large wounds, full of proud flesh, and continually exuding a considerable quantity of matter.

The wounds were often cut and lanced, but to no purpose; and, after 15 weeks, I was glad to be relieved of attendance on that system, which is uncertain in itself, exceedingly painful to the patient, and which has reduced me worse than before. In this afflicted state, I placed myself under the care of a person, noted for his skill in such cases; but the means he used were still unavailing.

My case now, Sir, was truly pitiable. The wounds had increased to eleven, covering the leg and thigh, so that it appeared nearly one wound, some of them bare to the bone, whilst the leg was so contracted that the heel touched the thigh. Out of the 28 weeks I had been afflicted, only one day had been spent out of bed, when I providentially heard of your indefatigable agent, Mr. Buckle. At our first interview he explained Morison's theory of disease and its treatment on the Hygeian system, with which I was perfectly satisfied, clearly convinced that it was the true system, and accordingly commenced taking the pills.

The first three weeks the pain and running from the sores increased; but by the kind advice and persuasion of your agent, Mr. Buckle, I rose up to strong doses of twenty to twenty-five pills of No. 1 and 2, daily; constantly applying the Universal Ointment to the wounds. In the fifth week I was enabled to sit up for the first time. Though I had received so much benefit, yet I must say that had it not been for Mr. B. continually urging perseverance in large doses, I should dauntedly have given up the medicine. Attention to the directions produced those effects, which have not only astonished myself, but every one around me, as the proud flesh was removed, the running ceased, the contraction gave way, so that I could reach the ground and once more enjoy a walk, the wounds healed, the leg, which was shrunk to the bone, assumed a healthy appearance, as the flesh continued to increase daily, and I thank God I am now restored to better health than ever I enjoyed in my life, being perfectly cured by Morison's Pills alone. Such, Sir, is the result, that I am a wonder to all, and am most grateful to Almighty God for his blessing attendant on the means used. At the same time, I sincerely offer my thanks to those in connexion with the Hygeist, for their efforts in spreading this national blessing, and publicly acknowledge the blessing derived, that those of my fellow-creatures under afflicted circumstances may know where to apply for the same means.

I remain, your's, truly,

THOMAS PEARSON.

Gainsborough, February 19, 1831.

Complete Cure of a most distressing State of Insanity.

TO MESSRS. MORISON, MOAT, AND CO.

GENTLEMEN,—For the great and extraordinary benefit I have received from the prompt use of your invaluable Medicine, in as distressing a case of insanity as ever mortal laboured under; I here give you the particulars, with leave, for the good of my fellow-sufferers, to give it what publicity you please.

I have for some time had a tightness of the chest, bordering upon asthma. In the winter of 1829, my vessel being

frozen up at Hamburg, and having to pass on shore on the ice, it broke in, and I had to struggle for some time to save my life, from which I caught a severe cold; and not taking proper means to have it removed, or paying due attention to it, I found that on my voyage to New-York, in the spring of 1830, that my asthmatic affection was fast increasing. On my passage to Quebec and Gloucester, I still grew worse and worse, and before I reached London, I was in a state of misery, which, on my arrival, terminated in a brain fever. My friends had me removed to Bethlehem Green Asylum, in a complete and most violent state of mental derangement, where no apparent release took place from their mode of treatment—my family and friends were desirous to have me conveyed home, and with extreme difficulty got me on board a vessel for Sunderland. The necessary coercion used by eight men to restrain me from dashing myself to pieces, with my seat rendered raw with my struggles, and my wrists bare to the bone with the shackles, and the cords with which my arms were pinioned entered into my flesh; in this pitiable condition, with no rest or sleep, or passage in my bowels 14 days, with my wounds in a state of almost mortification, I arrived after a passage of nine days in Sunderland. Two days more, my friends tell me must have ended my miserable existence. Thanks be to that Almighty power who so providentially led me at such a critical moment, into a place where the wondrous powers of the “Univeral Medicines” were duly appreciated by a convinced public, and at the same time administered so effectually by my old friend, your indefatigable Agent, Captain Gardener, whose prompt exertions to save my life, and constant attendance, can never be eradicated from my grateful heart. By prising my mouth open, a funnel was introduced, through which, “the liquid medicine” was forced with great difficulty into my throat, in a highly inflammatory state, eight tea-spoonsful twice a day, with little alteration for the first ten days; but a passage having been attained at length, and a little calmness and some sleep following, by the time I had taken three bottles of the liquid I rallied and became partially sensible of my deplorable situation, took courage and began with the pills, and found pleasure in taking them, fifteen to twenty every night and morning. The happy result is, I am and I declare it before God, and all the world, and as many hundreds here

can attest, after only six weeks' use of the "Vegetable Universal Medicine," this day a perfectly sound man, in body and mind, with all my wounds completely healed, and as fit to take the command of a vessel as ever I was in my life; and you may rely on it, gentlemen, that, in whatever quarter of the world my avocations may call me, the sounding of your praises shall be my constant theme. I trust I may be the providential means of turning the views of the world to your new and sure mode of treating the dire malady under which I have so signally suffered; and that the blessing of Heaven may ever attend your praiseworthy endeavours, will ever be the prayer of,

Gentlemen, your devoted advocate,
WATSON GRANSTON.

New Gray-street, Sunderland, March 7, 1831.

HOOPING COUGH.

To the President, &c. of the British College of Health,

DEAR SIR—For the two last months, the whooping cough has been very prevalent in this district, and I have no little satisfaction in communicating to you, that the cases, and some were very severe, which have come under my treatment with the "Universal Medicines" have done well, and in no one instance yet have the Medicines failed of affording the desired relief. In my own family, the complaint has been distressing, but the power of the Medicine, plentifully used, dispersed every alarming anxiety. As an additional testimony of the efficacy of the "Universal Medicine" in this complaint, I subjoin the following cases.

I am, my dear sirs, yours truly,

R. HALL.

Southern Branch of the British College of
Health, Southsea, Portsmouth, 9th March, 1831.

TO MR. R. HALL, P. H. S. SOUTHSEA,

SIR,—It is with feelings of pleasure that I hand you the following cases, particularly at this time, when the whooping cough is so prevalent in these towns. Mrs. Kingsell,

Charlotte-street, Landport, has three children who have been dreadfully afflicted for these two months past, with the whooping cough, but she as well as the children, could get no rest night nor day. In this state the family were (one child frequently bleeding at the nose and ears,) when a friend called to see them, who immediately urged the use of "Morrison's Universal Medicine," and after giving them three brisk doses the whooping ceased, and they are now nearly recovered. To use the expression of the mother, "the effect of the Medicine appeared like magic on her children."

I cannot refrain, sir, from adding my further testimony of the cure of three other children similarly affected, who were entirely relieved of the cough by the Medicines, in three days. Trusting that this may catch the eye of parents whose children are afflicted with this dreadful disorder, and that it may lead them to resort to the same means, as I am convinced speedy relief will soon manifest itself, and in a short time, effect a radical cure.

I am, sir, with respect, yours, &c.

JOS. CLEMENTS.

10 Paradise Row, Landport, March 7, 1831.

Cure of an Internal Bruise from a Blow.

MR. GEMPTON,

SIR,—Gratitude constrains me to acknowledge the great good I have received from the "Vegetable Universal Medicine" I had from you. My case was, as you well know, an internal affection, caused by a blow, received in my walking against a post, in a dark night, on my return from chapel. An inflammation had taken place somewhere, as the pain was excessive, and the body much swollen, whilst my appetite totally left me, and reduced me to a state of starvation for want of food. The fame of the medicine caught my ear. You, sir, supplied me; with which, and your kind advice, I found immediate relief; and by persevering a few days, every thing got right within me, completing a perfect cure in less than a week. For this salvation of

life, I can never be sufficiently grateful to God, and the happy means through which I have received the cure.

I am, sir, your humble servant,
SARAH TAYLOR.

Frithestock, near Torrington,
North Devon, 9th March, 1831.

Cure of violent Pains in the Head.

MR. GEORGE,

SIR,—Having severely suffered under agonizing pains in the head, from which I could get no rest, day or night, it may be satisfactory to many others, similarly afflicted, to know that I have been completely cured, by taking only two small boxes of the “Universal Medicines,” which I had from you.

For the great benefit I have received, I shall recommend the medicine to every one,

Am, sir, your humble servant,

Carmarthen Road, near SARAH MERRYMAN.
Haverfordwest, 3d March, 1831.

Cure of the Gout.

MR. GEORGE,

SIR,—As there are many who live without hope of any thing like a permanent relief to the tortures of the gout, under which I have been afflicted for the last seventeen years, with an almost total loss of my limbs, it is but a common duty to my fellow-sufferers to state to them, that the “Vegetable Universal Medicines” which I had of you, have completely set me on my legs again, and rendered me once more able to attend to my business. Convinced that these pills have the power of eradicating that distressing disorder, I would strenuously recommend every one so afflicted to put themselves under a course of that easy, safe, harmless, and certain remedy.

That the blessing of Heaven may light on all concerned in this great and good cause, will ever be the prayer of

Sir, your humble servant,
JOHN GRIFFITHS.

Prendergast, Haverfordwest, 8th March, 1831.

Cure of general Debility.

TO MR. SHEPHEARD,

SIR,—Having been restored to health through the means of MORISON'S Universal Medicine, I feel pleasure in presenting you with my grateful acknowledgments, hoping it may induce others to persevere in taking the medicine, and derive the benefit I have obtained. I am confident that my affliction was far from being singular, for I believe there are many hundreds suffering in the same way. For two years past I have been in a state of general weakness of body, with constant distressing pain in my left side, and have been told that no medicine would have any effect in removing it, but to my inexpressible pleasure, I had not taken the pills for one month before the pain was entirely gone, and my strength fully restored, so that I am now better than I have been for many years. When I say that my recovery is not singular or wonderful, I am impressed with the conviction that I have references by me which would convince the most sceptical unbeliever of the wonderful powers and efficacy of the Universal Medicine. I shall give you, sir, a few of the many that I have in my possession: dropsy, palsy, madness, fevers, inflammations, loss of the use of one side, deafness, asthma, with these and many more that are enjoying the same blessing. I am willing, on being called on at my house, or if by letter, post paid, to give any person the same blessing of health by the use of Morison's Pills. I have no doubt but many who have received cures are ready to acknowledge the same, but feel an objection to come forward in this public way. I hope the time will soon arrive when all that have received the blessing of health from the British College of Health, will feel proud in being of the first champions in so good a cause. I am, sir, yours most respectfully,

ELEANOR HUDSON.

No, 27, Stephenson-street, North Shields.

Cure of violent Pains in the Bowels, Stomach and Head.

MR. GEORGE,

Sir,—For the good of my fellow-sufferers, I hereby authorise you to publish my case and cure from the use of the

Vegetable Universal Medicine, after six years' suffering of agony, without being able to find any remedy from the faculty. For that long period I have been afflicted with violent pains, and spasms in the bowels and stomach, attended with excruciating agonies in the head, and almost a total loss of the use of my limbs; all of which miseries left me, as by magic, with the use of only four small boxes of pills, and I am ready to attest, before all the world, that I am now as well as ever I was in my life.

With my earnest prayer for the welfare of all concerned in the spreading of this national blessing,

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

ROBERT EVANS.

Uxmaſton, near Haverfordweſt, March 1, 1831.

Cure of an Accident on the Leg, where Amputation was deemed necessary by the Faculty.

MR. HALL, P. H. S., SOUTHSEA.

Sir,—I feel that I should be juſtly chargeable with wanting a proper ſenſe of gratitude, in reſuſing my public acknowledgments to the efficacy of “Morison’s Vegetable Medicines,” were I to withhold the benefit my wife has derived from them, after every means of the faculty had proved unavailing.

Four months ago ſhe was taken ſeriously ill, and unhappily hurt her leg. From its appearance, and increaſing pain in the part, I was induced to apply for medical aid. Every attention was paid, and every effort uſed, cauſtic, &c. applied, but her leg got worſe and worſe, and after keeping her bed for three weeks, her leg preſented every ſymptom of approaching mortification, when a medical gentleman conſidered that, if no alteration took place, ſhe muſt loſe her leg. I need hardly ſay that we were much alarmed, when, providentially, a friend called in, who felt very deſirous that we ſhould immediately reſort to “Morison’s Medicines,” as he had derived more benefit from them than the faculty, who had attended him for years. I made application to your Agent, Mr. Holland, of Newport, who ſpared no pains in adviſing and directing me in the adminiſ-

tration of the medicines, and thankful am I to be able to state that, in this extreme case, the medicines proved all-sufficient in curing her leg and restoring her health. I cannot close, Sir, without again expressing my best thanks to Mr. Holland for his kind attention.

Yours truly,

J. DENHAM.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, 7th March, 1831.

CURE OF BILIOUS FEVER.

MESSRS. MORISON & MOAT.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will give publicity to the following statement, as an instance of the astonishing efficacy of the “Vegetable Universal Medicines.” About two months ago I suffered a severe bilious attack, which in a few days reduced me to a state of excessive weakness, attended with a violent fever. Such was the violence of the disorder that in a few hours my sufferings were greatly increased, and became truly alarming. I was before this convinced of the efficacy of the “Vegetable Universal Medicine,” having known many in this town whom it has restored from various complaints. I had recourse to this remedy, but did not, however, obtain immediate relief. On increasing the doses to the number of twelve, which I took night and morning, I began to improve, and in less than three weeks obtained a perfect cure. A striking instance of the superiority of the Hygeian mode of treatment to that of the old Medical Profession has been afforded by my case, and the case of a friend of mine who was attacked some weeks before with a disorder of exactly the same nature, the symptoms were in every respect the same. She applied to a doctor, and was bled; after which she suffered extreme weakness, and was confined to her bed for some weeks. It was more than two months before she obtained a perfect recovery. The difference in our medical expences is no less deserving notice, than that in the time of our confinement and suffering. My

expense did not amount 5s. ; and my friend's bill was little under £5. In gratitude for this speedy restoration,

I am, Gentlemen, yours most respectfully,

H. CULPECK.

Trinity-street, Colchester, March 24, 1831.

MR. MORISON,

Sir,—I congratulate you on so successful a discovery of such an invaluable Medicine, and for the good of the afflicted do assure you I found more relief from taking your Vegetable Pills, than from any other medicine I had ever before taken; and shall always esteem it invaluable in all Bilious cases, and any malady that obstructs the digestive organs.

Sir, I remain your ever grateful humble Servant,
JAMES NICHOLLS.

Shotesham, Norfolk, March 16, 1831.

Important Case of Deformity Removed.

TO JAMES MORISON, ESQ.,

President of the British College of Health, London.

Sir,—After returning thanks to Almighty God, from whom all blessings flow, I present my grateful acknowledgments to you, as an instrument in his hand, for the establishment of a new theory, which is founded on truth, and calculated to restore and secure the health of all who are convinced thereof, and induced to partake of the benefit of your "Vegetable Universal Medicine," and also to Mr. Moat, Vice-President of the College, your help mate, and second self in dispensing this national blessing.

I am, Sir, a living proof, among thousands, of its efficacy, and for the benefit of suffering humanity, now send you my Case, with permission to publish it as you please. In October, 1828, I was attacked with a violent pain in my right foot, and four days after with intolerable pain in my loins, stomach, and back, to such a degree that I could not breathe without great difficulty.

Being then in the West of Cornwall, I was taken to

Truro for medical assistance, and obtained some alleviation from my sufferings from purging, and sweating. I then returned to St. Austell, my native place, and applied to the Faculty for relief, whose opinions were, after various other trials, that I must submit to a course of mercury. This I did, but no *salivation* was produced. My weakness increased to an alarming degree, so that I could scarcely walk the room. At night, the torturous pains in my back and stomach, which I can compare to nothing more than to two daggers running through me, rendered it necessary that I should be lifted up in my bed to breathe, being in imminent danger of suffocation.

In April, 1829, I was taken worse in my feet and ankles, and could scarcely stand, though then only thirty-six years of age, and about this time gave up all hopes of recovery, till seeing in the papers several attested Cases of wonderful Cures wrought by your Vegetable Universal Medicine, I determined to try its efficacy on myself, and purchased several small boxes of Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Moat's Sub-Agent for this town and neighbourhood:—but for some time I received little benefit from them, which I now impute to the *quantity of mercury* I had taken: persevering, however, in taking eight or nine Pills daily, for ten weeks, by the blessing of Providence, I obtained a complete cure; having increased 20lbs. in weight during the operation of the Medicine, and have been since enabled to walk more than thirty miles in a day. I should have added, that, in the course of my sufferings, I became a *deformed object*, my left shoulder protruding two inches beyond my right; but this deformity is also removed.

These are *facts* I can attest on oath, and am ready to satisfy any applicant who may ask me questions on the subject.

I remain, Sir, with ardent prayers for your health and prosperity, and that of all engaged in the same cause,

Your grateful Servant,

JOHN DREW, *Builder.*

St. Austell, 25th April, 1830.

To MR. MORISON.

Sir,—I return you my most grateful thanks for the wonderful cure performed on me in that dreadful complaint, the Cholera Morbus, with which I have been attacked in a very serious manner, and which must have proved fatal to me had it not been for the prompt use of “Morison’s Vegetable Universal Medicines,” under the direction of your agent, Mr. Poole, in the Liverpool-road, which gave me immediate relief, and in the short space of five days, a perfect cure. When attacked, my strength appeared to wholly leave me; my sight was nearly gone, and my body was in a convulsed state all over, with the usual concomitants attending this dire disease; sick head-ache and violent purging, with a frightful discharge of blood: all of which gave way to a perfect cure in five days, and I am now in the enjoyment of full health and strength. With thanks to God for my recovery, and for the benefit of other sufferers, and those that may be attacked with this too frequent (if not stopped in time) fatal disease, you are at liberty to give my name whatever publicity you please, in order that others may know where to apply for a safe and certain remedy. Anxious that all the world, at this time of excitement, may reap the benefits of my happy experience,

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

Manchester, July 21, 1831.

JOHN CARR.

49, Thomas-street.

To MRS. DREW, Winchester.

Mr. Robert Ballard returns Mrs. Drew the paper, which he has looked over. Being convinced from repeated trials on various patients, and from personal experience, of the unrivalled excellence of Mr. M. Morison’s Medicines, he will continue, as he has done, to recommend the use of them amongst his friends. He is fully persuaded that, unlike the puffed nostrums of pretenders to medical knowledge, the “Vegetable Universal Medicine” is really and in truth what it professes to be,—a cure for every disease enumerated in Mr. Morison’s Treatise. Mrs. Drew is very welcome to show this note to any person who may have doubts as to the efficacy of the Medicines.

Ovington, June 18, 1831.

Cure of a most extraordinary case of Flying Evils.

MR. MORISON.

Sir,—Considering it a bounden duty on all who have derived that benefit from your invaluable “Universal Medicines,” which could not be obtained from the common practices of the Faculty, to present to the public the means of calling in the aid of your superior powers, I therefore most gratefully send you my daughter Jane’s case, to give it what publicity you please.

She is now 24 years of age, and has been most distressingly afflicted, for some years, with large kernels or knobs, rising in all parts of the body, and shifting continually from place to place, as much frequently as twenty at a time. The complaint is here termed the Flying Evils. Despairing of ever obtaining any relief from the Doctors here, and hearing of your great fame in these quarters, I was induced to put her under the charge of Mr. Poole, when at the time there were ten of these large excrescences on her back, four under her right arm, and three under her left arm and across the heart. I conceive that no instance of the beauty and soundness of your new mode of Medical treatment could be more clearly evinced than in this. The effect was instantaneous—and the curative process visible to the eye. The large kernels became at first much inflamed—by degrees softened—became less tender to the touch—and gradually subsided, and moved in their passage for a vent, to other parts of the body, evidently shewing the diminishing powers of the morbid humours, by the weakness of their attacks and decrease in size, until they wholly disappeared, and every part was as firm as full health could desire. She is now, and has been four months, with thanks to God and the happy means employed, in sound health and spirits.

My daughter joins in every sense of gratitude, with

Sir, your devoted advocate,
JENNEPER WHILLOBOY.

Nance Kute, near Redruth,
2d April, 1831.

POSTSCRIPT.

With much regret I feel compelled again to recur to the extraordinary course pursued by my late Agent, Hyer. Having acted, with respect to him, scrupulously on the defensive, nothing could surprise me more than having my attention directed to a pamphlet published by him, in which he most ridiculously assumes the tone of the aggrieved party; and simply because I had sought protection to my own interests, he has thought proper to assail me with abuse, so base, so void of truth, so utterly causeless, so mean and unmanly, and so contemptibly insignificant, that it would be difficult to find a parallel. Assured by numerous friends, that these reflections on my character were totally unworthy of my notice; that no sensible individual would give credence to personal abuse, originating in a source whence honour and all its feelings were unknown; where palpable falsehood, the offspring of cupidity, engendered in baseness and malignity, was solely guided by the desperate circumstances of the author, I leave the foulness to the ordeal of public opinion.

These pamphlets have been distributed gratuitously among my Agents and friends, and generally throughout the city of New-York. I would wish, therefore, to take notice of one or two assertions therein, which, when placed in their proper light, will show to the world the confidence to be placed in any one part of the statement. Hyer observes, "I do not pretend to have derived my recipe from either Mr. Morison, or his colleague:" he also says, "It is well for the reputation of these medicines, that the man who wrote Morisoniana was not their inventor;" and he has asserted "that he had obtained the recipe from the same source as Mr. Morison." One glance at the following, which can be readily substantiated, will stamp "gratuitous falsehood" on his assertions, too legibly for any doubt.

Mr. Morison himself discovered the properties of the principal ingredients which compose the Hygeian Medicines. We will suppose, however, that Mr. Morison got his recipe from some source, say "the Man in the Moon;" of course, then, W. G. Hyer obtained his recipe from the

same source;" from the "highest source;" from the "Man in the Moon," too. Now Mr. Morison compounded his preparation, and gave it to the world in the shape of six Pills, of different qualities and effects; and it was not till some few years had elapsed, when Mr. Thomas Moat became associated with him, that the preparation was concentrated and condensed into the form of two pills, which were proved, by constant, repeated and very extensive practice and experience, to be capable of affording the same relief as when in the form of six pills.

W. G. Hyer compounded his preparation and gave it to the world, at once, in the shape of two pills!!! Would it not have been fair to presume, that as the recipes came from the "same source," that they would have consisted of the same description of preparation? Need more be said to prove, beyond all question, that the composition foisted on the public by W. G. Hyer, as Morison's Pills, &c. is similar only in its outward form to the genuine invaluable preparation of the British College of Health. Further evidence could be adduced, to prove the fact of the spurious article having a widely different effect, but more cannot be necessary.

Since writing the above, the following attestation has been received, which cannot fail to be held as corroborative of the truths herein advanced :

" British College of Health, Hamilton Place, }
 King's Cross, New Road, London, }
 1st January, 1832.

" A nefarious attempt having been made in New-York to imitate Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines, and under the pretence of having a copy of the original recipe, have been sold as the genuine preparation of that denomination; We, the undersigned, JAMES MORISON, *Hygeist*, inventor of the Vegetable Universal Medicines, and President of the College, as above; and THOMAS MOAT, Vice President of the said College, acting as co-partners in all the interests of the said Medicines;—do hereby publicly declare, that *we only* are privy to the knowledge of the true composition of these Medicines;—that *one million of dollars* would not purchase a copy of its recipe;—and that, consequently, any spurious

attempt at imitation, from the pretended possession of such a copy, is, and must be, founded on a barefaced falsehood.

"Anxious as we are to preserve our rights and interests in this invaluable discovery, which has been the means of giving health to upwards of 200,000 despairing individuals, in various diseases; a paramount anxiety pervades our desire of protecting the public health of all nations, from the infamous machinations of those who would seek an espionage on our responsibility, by attempting to build an unjust fame on our discredit, to the undoubted injury of the health of their fellow-men.

"We quarrel not with the honest endeavours of any man to seek a fame, on just views of doing a general good to suffering humanity;—but we certainly deprecate the malpractices of those who would foist a Medicine upon the public attention, under the impression of its being ours, or the same as ours, (and thereby injure that fame we have attained with so much honor,) when we cannot vouch for its genuineness, or bear our share of that responsibility which we attach to the only pure composition.

"To obviate every possibility of doubt on its genuineness, we have constituted H. Shepherd Moat, of Brooklyn, Long-Island, (the son of the under-written Thomas Moat,) as the sole General Agent for the United States of America; who has the sole command of the appointment of sub-agents under him, throughout all the States of the Union, for vending of the "Universal Medicines," and through whose hands only, being publicly advertised and attested, can we guarantee the Medicines genuine, as from the College in London.

"To this we testify, as witness our hands of the above date.

JAS. MORISON,
THOMAS MOAT."

On one point in W. G. Hyer's statement, I have considered it my duty to justify myself, and that is, on the subject of his dismissal from his employment. As it is plainly apparent from the following, that I did not influence his dismissal, as he would infer, and upon which he appears principally to found his claim of appeal to the public, it might be imagined that he would have made due acknowledgments of his error, or at least have ceased to propagate the untruth. No!

not far from it! I have incontrovertible proof that he has since gratuitously circulated this pamphlet, with falsehood publicly attached to it, among my friends in the country. I will here give the words of one: "A few days since, I received a pamphlet signed W. G. Hyer; his object you can better appreciate than myself; his breach of confidence and trust while an Agent in conjunction with his wife, *as appears by his own confession*, must unavoidably create a suspicion of dishonesty, which no honourable man would tolerate; that he is making efforts to undermine the Medicines of the British College of Health, is apparent," &c.

The following appeared in the *Courier and Inquirer* of January 2d:

JUSTIFICATION.

Having had occasion to *caution* the public on the subject of a *spurious* preparation, issued by W. G. Hyer, my late Agent, as Morison's Pills, the Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of Health—that individual has seen fit to publish an abusive and libellous pamphlet, reflecting on my character as an honourable man and a Christian—an opportunity offers of justifying my conduct in its *latter relation*, which a sense of justice to myself will not permit me to reject. Those who have acquaintance with me will not require any justification of my conduct in its former capacity; to those who are strangers, I would merely suggest the propriety of an inquiry, whence such imputations emanate.

W. G. Hyer has asserted in his pamphlet, that I have exerted myself to injure him, and prevent his obtaining support for his family, inferring that my representations to Mr. Mumford, his employer, had led to his dismissal. The following statement from that gentleman, which I have requested to be furnished with, will place the matter in its true position.

H. SHEPHEARD MOAT.

Brooklyn, Dec. 30, 1831.

(COPY.)

New-York, Dec. 26, 1831.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT.

Dear Sir,—My editorial avocations have prevented an answer to your note of the 15th instant, until to-day. The subject to which you call my attention is one which I have

desired should remain as I left it, when my note, dismissing Mr. Hyer, was penned; but a sense of justice to you induces a frank reply to the questions contained in your note above referred to. *I never gave Mr. Hyer leave to ATTACK you in the Standard.* On my arrival at my office, one morning in November, I found him much excited by a publication of yours in the Gazette—he said, he wished to occupy a large space in the Standard in *reply* to that article, and I gave my consent, stating, however, distinctly, that I must see what he wrote, and advising him not to write, but apply to counsel, if he felt himself aggrieved. I believed he had taken my advice, (for he did not submit any thing for the Standard,) until I saw a communication from him in the Courier and Inquirer. That communication drew another from you, in which I was alluded to as having witnessed a bond signed by Hyer. As soon as your publication met my eye, I despatched a clerk to Brooklyn with a note to you, of which the following is a copy:—“J. I. Mumford’s compliments to Dr. Moat, and will be pleased to see him at ~~the~~ office of the Standard. Dr. M. will oblige by bringing with him the ‘bond’ alluded to in his advertisement. J. I. M. does not like the aspect of affairs toward Mr. Hyer, and if satisfied will act promptly.” To this you returned the following answer. (See postscript.) I called on you according to your appointment, and at the interview *I told you distinctly that I had made up my mind to discharge Mr. Hyer, and* HAD ACTUALLY WRITTEN *to a gentleman out of the city, whom I intended should, if disengaged,* SUPPLY MR. HYER’S PLACE. This determination I informed you had been made BEFORE I had any conversation with you on the subject. I thought Mr. Hyer wrong on his own publications, but for satisfaction to myself, wished a sight of the instrument, Hyer’s signature to which I had witnessed. The contents or purport of the instrument I never saw, until shown to me by you on the 15th November at *your* office. I had never seen you at *any other* place than your office, in *reference to your controversy with Mr. Hyer.* Nor did I see you subsequently any where, until after the 28th November, when I met you by accident in Broadway. So far as my name has been drawn into this business, I regret it, and am not a little surprised that Mr. Hyer should be at a loss, as he appears to be in his pamphlet, as to my reasons for dis-

missing him, when in one of his notes to me, speaking of his controversy, he says, I confess "I feel myself disgraced." My sole motive in this affair has been to prevent any injury which Mr. Hyer's disputes might have on the Standard; my feelings and conduct towards him had always been kind.

Your ob't serv't,

(Signed)

JOHN I. MUMFORD.

28th, P. S. I have mislaid your note, and therefore cannot send a copy; but I recollect that in it you expressed a desire simply to protect yourself and the public, and stated distinctly that you did not wish to injure Mr. Hyer, or drive him from my employment. The correspondence between Mr. Hyer and myself, given you a few days since, will show more fully the views I have entertained both towards him and you.

(Signed)

JOHN I. MUMFORD.

The correspondence here alluded to, which I hold attested copies of, would establish a perfect case of libel; but my feelings towards their author are so purely those of pity, so free from anger, whilst the injury done me is so transient, that I willingly forbear to increase his difficulties by prosecution.

In conclusion, I will remark, that the Genuine Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines, may be kept for years in any climate, without the least deterioration of their powerful, but harmless, invaluable and beneficial effects.

*Additional case of cure, received from Mr. Mignot, Agent,
for Rhode Island.*

Providence, Jan. 30th, 1832.

MR. MIGNOT,

DEAR SIR,—Having experienced the beneficial effects of the Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines, with which you supplied me; I deem it my duty to acknowledge my full conviction of their efficacy. When *first* advised to try them, I most candidly confess, I had little confidence in their utility,—viewing them as I have long viewed the whole mass

of Patent Medicines with which the country is deluged—profitable only to the vender.

After using the contents of a \$1, package in doses of six pills per day; the temporary relief which they afforded, was succeeded by a relapse. The pain in my breast returned, and I began to think I had little to hope from the Medicines, when you put Mr. MORISON's book into my hands: his idea of the origin of all diseases, and the only natural remedy, &c. &c. as therein expressed, appeared so reasonable, that I was induced to try the Medicine again, and in larger doses. I have used them constantly for three weeks, increasing the dose every day, till within the last week; during which time I have taken daily twenty pills. It would be impossible to describe the difference in my feelings;—the pain in my breast is entirely removed,—appetite excellent,—and my strength increasing,—in short, I feel altogether a different being; conscious that I am once more enjoying that greatest of all blessings, *good health*: and all this has been achieved with the least possible inconvenience. as it has never deterred me one hour from my usual avocations.

With a sincere wish for your success in combatting against the prejudices which empiricism has excited in the public mind,

I remain, respectfully yours,
EDWIN DEAN.

LIST OF CURES transmitted from Mr. C. W. MOAT, Agent, at Glasgow, SCOTLAND, to the British College of Health, LONDON:—

Cure of Liver Complaint and Inward Growth.

MR. MOAT,

SIR,—I feel it not only my duty but also my privilege, that I am now enabled, with heart-felt gratitude, to address you, as the mean, in the hand of God, of restoring to me my long-lost and despaired of health. About nine years ago, I was seized with an affection of the liver, which occasioned severe pains in my side, back, and shoulders: accompanied

with the want of appetite, severe vomiting, and frequent faintings. Having applied to my medical gentlemen without success, as to the removing of my complaints, I placed myself under the care of the Faculty, under whose care I remained for ten weeks, and at the end of which period I found myself reduced to almost the last thread of life. Notwithstanding all the attention that was paid to me, my complaint still remained. I left them and was brought home, where I continued in such a weakly state, that, for five weeks, I could not lift my head from the pillow without assistance. Recovering a little, I lingered on, still under my complaints; and about five weeks ago, in addition to my former grievous complaints, I was afflicted with an inward growth. Having since that time the best medical aid in the city, I got occasional relief, but my complaints all remained and increased. My very attentive and much respected medical attendant told me that I could not be cured without undergoing an operation, but my weakly state of body would not permit it. I had no other prospect, therefore, but suffering and death; and was, to all appearance, dragging out to the end a painful existence, when I providentially heard of you, and of the unequalled power of your Vegetable Universal Medicine. Having had an interview with you I soon perceived that you understood the nature of my complaints, and assured me of a perfect cure, if I would commence with and persevere with your Medicine.

My case being hopeless, I thought to remain as I was, was certain death, and to comply with your advice could be nothing worse. I accordingly commenced taking doses every night, (from 4 to 16 Pills,) and to my great astonishment, and the wonder of many others, I have to say, that at the end of seven weeks after commencing, I had got entirely free of all my complaints, having a sound body, without pain. Your kind attention to me during my illness, and while under the medicine, shall ever be most gratefully remembered. When I got so very weak that I could not take the quantity prescribed by you, you ordered six pills of No. 1, to be dissolved and rubbed on the affected side; which being done, had the powerful effect of removing all my complaints, and particularly in removing the growth and dissolving it. I state these particulars for the benefit of my

fellow-sufferers ; and the unparalleled and salutary effects of your Medicine may be known. It has performed, I may almost say, a miracle on me. I am in perfect health, enjoying a good appetite, and sound sleep. I am, indeed, weakly, my bodily strength being so much reduced before I saw you ; but I now feel myself daily gaining that strength which I had so long lost. No case could be more hopeless than mine was ; no person need be afraid to take your Medicine ; it is powerful and perfectly safe, and will assuredly have the desired effect, if persevered in. Owing to the singular benefit I have received from it, and out of gratitude to you, I shall do what is in my power to circulate it for the good of others. Though I am persuaded that it is the Lord who hath healed me, for my well-springs are all in him, yet to you, as the instrument in his hand, I return my most sincere and grateful thanks ; as the medicine I received from you has been the mean, under the Divine blessing, of delivering me from the very grasp of death. Permit me, Sir, to say, that much gratitude on your part is also due to the Almighty, who has so wonderfully blessed your labours in many cases equally hopeless, and known in this neighbourhood. That you may long be spared to distribute your Universal Vegetable Medicine, and so become more and more a Universal blessing, is the sincere desire of,

Very dear Sir,

Yours most truly,

ELIZABETH EWING.

466 Gallowgate, Glasgow, Oct. 27, 1831.

WATER IN THE HEAD CURED.

C. W. MOAT, Esq.

Sir,—I feel it impossible to express my grateful feelings for the complete recovery of my little friend in Norfolk Court, when I remember his distressed state. When I called upon you, I was under the impression of the impossibility of a cure ; allow me, therefore, as a small attestation of my gratitude, to relate this case as plainly as I can, in hopes that you will think proper to make it public, that others may receive like benefit.

About five months since, this boy, six years old, was very unwell; a Surgeon, in the neighbourhood, was called, who bled him; the next morning he was covered with the measles, which disappeared in a few hours; the natural strength of his constitution got over this evidently bad treatment; he was since that time subject to nervous agitations and violent pains in his head, breast, and bowels, for which he was lately bled by another Surgeon in the neighbourhood. The boy's strength was so much reduced, that he was obliged to keep his bed, suffering at the same time excruciating pains in his head and breast: his mother called upon a third Doctor, who visited the boy, but said he had Water in the Head, and could do no good; next day the Doctor was within a few yards of the house, and was informed that the boy was decidedly worse, but never came to see him. The day after, I called upon you; I saw that you felt for the pain the poor boy was suffering, but could hardly credit your assertion, that he would speedily recover; his recovery, however, exceeded your promises; for in less than sixteen hours he was quite relieved from pain; and on the third day of your treatment, you may remember calling him from among his playmates, where he was as happy and as free from pain as any one of them. He is recovering strength better than could have been expected. This is now the sixth day since his recovery, and he has no appearance whatever of any of his former bad symptoms. I sincerely hope that this will be the cause of your doing more good among the suffering people in this quarter.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

PETER M'NAB.

Norfolk Court, Laurieston.

Sir—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to return you my most sincere thanks for the attention and cure of my wife, by restoring her to health, and finally curing from great debility, which was considered impossible.

I am, Sir, with the utmost respect,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN M'CALLUM.

Glasgow, September 5th, 1831. }
 No. 36, New Wynd. }

I hereby certify, that I was labouring under a severe case of Syphilis,—that I was three months under medical treatment, and daily got worse ; until applying to Mr. Moat, of 35, Portland-street, Laurieston ; and that, by the use of his medicines, I have been completely cured in four weeks.

Original can be shown, with signature and address

CURE OF CHOLERA MORBUS.

Sir,—My two daughters having been completely cured of the Cholera Morbus by the use of the Vegetable Medicines, introduced by you into Scotland, I wish to state the particulars of the cases, in hopes that others may be induced to receive the same benefit.

I first had complete faith in your medicines on account of their wonderful effects upon myself, which I think unnecessary to state further at present. I reflected you professed to cure all disease by the same medicines, and immediately administered them to my daughters, although their disease was of a very different description to my own, mine having been brought on by ten years' bad medical treatment, which had been much aggravated the two months before applying to you.

My daughters, Susan and Agnes, aged 19 and 27, were each attacked with a purging of blood, and all symptoms of Cholera Morbus ; and both completely recovered in three days, by the use of eighteen of your Pills, night and morning administered by myself, with no other guide than a conviction that the more violent the disease, the stronger should be the remedy. I have besides made several little cures of various diseases in my neighbours' families with the use of your medicines, which I have found, although powerful, perfectly harmless.

I am, Sir, your much obliged Servant,
ARCHIBALD GRAY.

No. 4, Boomward, corner of Park-lane, }
and M'Kechnie-street, Calton. }

CURE OF CROUP.

A person who had lately lost two children by this disease, requested me to call immediately, as his son (six years old) had been seized, during the night, with the Croup. I went to see the little sufferer, who was suffering under as evident a case of Croup as it is possible to imagine. I administered ten Pills, night and morning; the disease was stopped in its progress by the first dose, but did not in the least recede until the operation of the fourth; on the third day, only a little hoarseness remained, which was quite gone on the fifth, the child being as healthy as it is possible for a child to be, and stronger than ever before. If any thing can convince people of the innocency of this powerful medicine, a child of six years old, taking 20 Pills a day, for four days, without losing strength, ought to have the effect. The parents made many voluntary assurances that the case should be published, but have since been deterred by considerations best known to themselves. I can refer any person to them.

C. W. MOAT.

CURE OF ASTHMA.

TO MR. C. W. MOAT.

Sir,---Having felt great benefit from the medicines introduced by you into Scotland, I am desirous of stating the particulars as plainly as I can, in hopes that it may be the means of inducing others that may be afflicted with the same or any other diseases, to trust to your treatment. I do this the more anxiously on account of the difficulty I had in reconciling the promises held out through your medicines with the frequency that I had been deceived before knowing you. My case is as follows: I was ruptured through a cough that had been troubling me exceedingly, about four years since; my cough was decidedly asthmatic, and no medicine that I could procure had the least effect in arresting its progress: my rupture increased with the cough, both getting considerably worse: in this case I applied to you, six weeks since. I am now completely cured of all but the rupture; and I feel convinced that a few weeks' perseverance will completely cure them: in other respects I am in perfect health. I am, Sir, your most obliged

ALEX. M'GEACHY,

32 Norfolk-street, Laurieston.

INDEX.

Preface to Third Edition, - - - - -	3
Base Attempt at Counterfeiting by the late Agent, Hyer, - - - - -	4
Hygeist's Account of his own Cure, - - - - -	13
Preface to the Second Edition, - - - - -	27
Theory of Eating and Drinking, - - - - -	28
Origin of Life, - - - - -	33
1830 New Year's Gift, a Treatise on Small Pox, -	47
Letter on the Cholera Morbus, addressed to the East India Company, - - - - -	71
Appendix to Morisoniana, - - - - -	87
Report of Mr. Thomas Moat, - - - - -	89
Full and copious Directions for Use, - - - - -	102
Progress of the Hygeian Theory in the U. S., -	109
State of Maine, R. K. Page's Report, - - - - -	109
----- Vermont, Case of Cure, - - - - -	111
----- New-York, - - - - -	113
Report of Mr. John Pelham, - - - - -	114
Moses W. Hunt's Case, - - - - -	115
Geo. Matsell's Case, - - - - -	117
John Watson's Case, - - - - -	117
New-York City, Report of Mr. Beastall, - - - - -	119
----- Case of Gout, S. Cooley, - - - - -	120
----- Case of Gravel, J. Stanley, - - - - -	121
----- Report of Mr. J. Stanley, - - - - -	122
----- Case of Blindness, E. Cox, - - - - -	124
----- Case of Dyspepsia, &c. Didrickson, - - -	125
----- Four do., - - - - -	126
----- Case of Blindness from Small Pox, - - -	127
----- Case of incipient Consumption, - - -	ib.
----- Case of Bilious Fever, - - - - -	128
----- Case of Liver Complaint, - - - - -	129
Jersey City, Report of J. C. Provoost, - - - - -	130

District of Columbia, Case of Liver Complaint, -	131
_____ Report of R. W. Polkinhorn, -	133
_____ Case of Rheumatism, Weightman,	134
_____ Case of Ague and Fever, Richards,	ib.
_____ Case of Incipient Consumption, &c.	
_____ Brown, - - - -	135
_____ Extract of a letter from Mr. Hillis,	137
Cholera Morbus, - - - - -	129
Address of the President and Vice President on the	
Cholera, - - - - -	140
Cases of Cure of J. Ungate, Grace F. Mitchell, Mary	
Davies, Sarah Foxton, and Captain Huntrod,	142—144
Important Considerations of Cholera Morbus - - -	145
Various Cases of Cure of Cholera Morbus - - -	145—169
List of Complete Cures of various Diseases - - -	160—188
Additional Matter in connexion with the act of counter-	
feiting, by the late Agent, Hyer, - - -	189—193
Case of Mr. Dean, from Providence, R. I., - - -	194
Various Cases of Cures performed by Mr. W. C. Moat,	
in Scotland, - - - - -	195—200

**WILLIAM BEASTALL'S
CHEAP BOOK STORE,**

Chemical Manufactory,

AND UNIVERSAL

**HYGEIAN MEDICINE
WAREHOUSE,**

FOR

MORISON'S PILLS, POWDERS,

AND THE

Sale of Medical Publications,

BRANCH OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

N^o. 148,

FULTON-STREET, NEW-YORK,

WHERE ARE PREPARED,

BEASTALL'S BOTANICAL COMPOUND OIL,

The most valuable article ever offered to the Public, for the cure of Partial and Total Baldness, and for Preserving and Promoting the Growth of Hair, and preventing it from turning Grey.

N.B. This Article the Proprietor will warrant, if used according to the Directions given in the Treatise accompanying it.

BEASTALL'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND OIL,

Which dyes Hair a beautiful Black or Brown, and also nourishes and promotes its growth; and notwithstanding all that prejudice may say against it, the Proprietor is justified by experience, in warranting this Article to perform all that it engages; and all persons who are not afraid of a little trouble and expense in cultivating, beautifying, and preserving their Hair, can make it as beautiful a shining Black as they please, and also nourish and prevent its turning Grey, by continuing to apply the most valuable Article for this purpose ever invented for the good of mankind.

BEASTALL'S

CELEBRATED INDELIBLE PERMANENT INK,

For marking Linen, &c. without the trouble of previously preparing the Cloth, and also warranted superior to all others.

The above Articles are prepared by **WILLIAM BEASTALL, and**
Sold at his

CHEAP BOOK STORE, 148, FULTON-STREET.

INK POWDERS,

Liquid Ink—Japan Ink—Red Ink—Blue Ink—Sealing Wax, &c. prepared by William Beastall, (as above.) Those Persons who prefer a Superior Ink, will do well to apply as above.

 The Trade supplied on reasonable terms.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY

SOLD AS LOW AS AT ANY STORE IN THE CITY.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED,
BY WILLIAM BEASTALL, 148, FULTON-STREET,
THE
GROCEER AND DISTILLER'S
USEFUL GUIDE,
BEING A
COMPLETE DIRECTORY FOR MAKING AND MANAGING
ALL KINDS OF
WINES AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS;
ALSO,
For Preserving Beef, Pork, and Fish;
FOR MAKING THE BEST PICKLES AND PRESERVES,
AND
FOR PRESERVING FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
FRESH AND GOOD THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE
SYSTEM OF DISTILLATION:

- I. The Method of performing the various processes of Distillation, with a Description of the Instruments; the whole doctrine of Fermentation; the manner of drawing Spirits from Malt, Raisins, Molasses, Sugar, &c.
- II. On Rectification; containing the best and most approved methods of Rectifying Spirits, Alcohol, &c.
- III. The Manner of Distilling Simple Waters from Plants, Flowers, &c.
- IV. The Method of making Compound Waters, Rich Cordials, both French and English.

The whole delivered in the Plainest Manner,
FOR THE USE BOTH OF
DISTILLERS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES,
ILLUSTRATED WITH A PLATE.

SECOND EDITION,
WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

BY WILLIAM BEASTALL, CHEMIST.

New-York:
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, 148, FULTON-STREET.
1832.

JOSEPH STANLEY & CO.

BOOK AND PRINT SELLERS,

No. 50 CANAL STREET,

(In the White Buildings.)

NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BROADWAY,

New-York:

Offer for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, an Extensive Assortment of

BOOKS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EDITIONS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING :

LONDON and AMERICAN ANNUALS.—The Amulet; Comic Offering; Humorist; New-Year's Gift; Ackermann's Forget Me Not; Token; Atlantic Souvenir; Literary Souvenir; Winter's Wreath; Young Lady's Book; Continental Annual; Landscape Annual; La Variété, or the Muses' Miscellany; Musical Bijou; and Musical Gem.

Hinton's History and Topography of the United States, with beautiful Engravings, now publishing at *London*, in parts.

Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols.

English Encyclopædia, 10 vols.

Josephus' Works.

Clarke's Commentary.

Webster's Dictionary.

Stalkart's Naval Architecture, folio, with the Plates.

Shakspeare's Works.

Scott's Life of Napoleon, 2 vols.

Robinson's Antiquities of Greece, second edition.

Fletcher's History of Poland.

Mitchell's Portable Encyclopædia.

Art of Weaving, by Murphy, for the use of Manufacturers.

Boswell's Life of Johnson.

Memoirs of Mrs. Siddons.

Autobiography of Great Men, 22 vols.

Aldine Edition of the British Poets.

Bingley's Animal Philosophy.

Davenport's Dictionary of Geography.

—— Edition of Walker's Dictionary.

Bishop Heber's Travels in India.

Paley's Evidences of the Christian Religion.

Dr. Gregory's Letters on the Christian Religion, 2 vols.

Hug's Introduction to the New Testament, 2 vols.

Horsley's Sermons, 2 vols.

Hewlett's Sermons, 2 vols.

Robinson's Christian System, 3 vols.

Eurnet's Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles.

Smith's Domestic Manners.

Sturm's Contemplations.

A great variety of Bibles, Testaments, and Hymn Books, in rich and plain bindings.

School Books of all denominations.

Account Books, ruled and plain.

J. STANLEY & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE, A SPLENDID COLLECTION

OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
ENGRAVINGS,

AND

Lithographic Prints,


*ALBUMS, PORCELAIN AND OTHER CARDS, EMBOSSED
AND LONDON DRAWING BOARDS,*

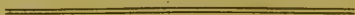
STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.



SACRED AND OTHER MUSIC, AT HALF PRICE.



 The Trade supplied with Engravings on reasonable Terms.



A COLLECTION OF

FINE PAINTINGS

BY THE OLD MASTERS

OF THE

Dutch, Flemish, and Italian Schools,

FOR SALE.

BRANCH OF THE
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

No. 50, CANAL STREET,

New-York,

(*In the White Buildings, next to the corner of Broadway,*)

GENERAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF

**MORISON'S HYGEIAN VEGETABLE
UNIVERSAL MEDICINES.**

JOSEPH STANLEY,

Agent.

THESE invaluable Medicines are to be obtained here, in that *genuine* state which has been the means of giving relief to thousands.

The Pills are sold in packets of one, two, and three dollars each; and the Powders at three shillings per Box, with printed directions.

MORISONIANA, or the Family Adviser, price \$2 75; the *Third Edition*.

PRACTICAL PROOFS, illustrated by numerous cases of Cures performed by the use of the Hygeian Medicines, price 37 1-2 cents, sold as above. A New Edition.

DR. H. SHEPHEARD MOAT, *who is the sole Importer of these Medicines, gives advice gratis; for which purpose he attends at his office every Tuesday and Friday.*

As many benevolent individuals in this city, who have experienced benefit from the use of Morison's Universal Medicines, have expressed a desire that the same might come within the reach of the poorer class:

THE HYGEIAN DISPENSARY

has been instituted for the purpose of distributing to such persons, (who from unavoidable circumstances are precluded from purchasing them,) upon procuring a letter of recommendation from any Manager or Member of the Institution, to Mr. Joseph Stanley, at the office No. 50 Canal-street.

The Medicine is dispensed *daily*, and advice given when needful, at the same place, every FRIDAY, by Dr. H. S. Moat.





NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE



NLM 03288815 9